CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"A UNION OF THE STATES FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—WISE.

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AGENTS.

C. L. H. Coulter, Mecklenburg, N. C.
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WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JUNE, 1840.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
Thursday,	4 48 7 12		
Friday,	4 48 7 12		*For June, 1840.*
Saturday,	4 48 7 12		h. m. h.
Sunday,	4 47 7 13	First	6 7 56 even.
Monday,	4 47 7 13	Full	14 9 28 even.
Tuesday,	4 47 7 13	Last	22 6 10 even.
Wednesday,	4 47 7 13	New	29 5 37 morn.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

From the Correspondents of the Ral. Register.

MAY 21.

On the opening of the business yesterday, a sharp altercation took place between Mr. Wiskin, Mr. Waddy Thompson and others, on a motion of Mr. P. to amend the Journal by inserting the facts relating to having called Mr. Gentry to order. The result was, the adoption of the motion, after a modification, and a call of the previous question, Yeas 80, Nays 57.

Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, moved to recommit the bill consolidating certain land offices, with instructions to strike out the clause giving the Secretary of the Treasury discretionary power to consolidate under certain circumstances. The motion was lost, and the bill passed.

Mr. Crary, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill from the Senate, granting pre-emption rights to settlers, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

A debate arose on motion to commit the bill to a Committee of the whole, which occupied until the morning hour expired.

The House resumed to the bill to secure the freedom of elections, the pending question being, "shall the bill be rejected?"—Mr. Brown of Tennessee, having the floor, resumed his review of the several sections of the bill until the hour of recess, and after the House reassembled, he concluded his remarks. The previous question was then called for, and the bill was rejected 109 votes to 83.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Sub Treasury bill: when Mr. Cushing moved to strike out the first section of the bill; but, before he entered on a discussion of the bill, he invited any of its friends to enter into its merits, before he discussed its demerits. [Mr. Jones, the Chairman of the Committee of Finance, being absent from sickness, and Mr. Atherton, who had the care of the bill, declining to enter on the debate.] Mr. Cushing took the floor, declaring his readiness to proceed then, or in the morning. On motion of Mr. Briggs, the Committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, the bill for establishing a uniform system of Bankruptcy, was again discussed. Messrs. Dixon and Norvell, delivered their sentiments on the bill. After which, the Senate entered on Executive business.

MAY 22.

The first matter attended to in the House, yesterday, was the bill from the Senate supplementary to the act granting pre-emption rights to settlers on the Public Lands, on which the previous question had been decided on Wednesday. The Speaker then decided that the previous question would apply to the commitment of the bill, and not to its engrossment; but as he had since looked into the authorities, and found that in 1834 a pre-emption bill was passed without being sent to a Committee of the Whole, he would now conform to that case, and decide that the previous question applied to the engrossment, and not to the commitment.—An amendment to the bill was then proposed; but the Speaker decided that a proposition or amendment was out of order. This decision being objected to, an appeal was taken, and it was confirmed 100 votes to 91.

The morning hour having expired, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Sub-Treasury bill, and Mr. Cushing commenced his address on his motion to strike out the first section of the bill, observing, that it would not be expected that so important a bill could pass without being fully debated; and, if any inconvenience was suffered by the Departments by deferring the Appropriation bills which were yet to be acted upon, the Administration party in the House must be held answerable for bringing on the consideration of this bill in preference to them.—Mr. C. gave way at half past two, for a recess, and afterwards proceeded with his Speech until near seven o'clock, when a motion was made for the Committee to rise, which was first negatived, but afterwards carried 99 vote to 56.—The House then adjourned.

The Senate, after acting on several bills of minor consideration, resumed the consideration of the bill for establishing a uniform system of Bankruptcy; but, after some conversation, at the request of Mr. Tallmadge, it was laid over till to-morrow.

MAY 23.

On the Journal being read, Mr. Atherton moved to suspend the rules in order to offer a Resolution that the Sub-Treasury bill be made the order of this day at 12 o'clock, and of every succeeding day at the same hour, till the bill be disposed of. The yeas and nays being taken on the motion, it was negatived 93 votes to 86.

The Speaker announced that the subject next in order was on seconding the previous question heretofore moved on engrossing the Pre-emption bill from the Senate. A motion was made to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived. The question on seconding the previous question, was also negatived, as was also a motion to commit the bill. Mr. Lincoln then moved to amend the bill, and the amendment was ordered to be printed, and the bill was laid over till Tuesday next.

The House spent the remainder of the day in considering bills of a private nature.

The Senate, after acting on several bills of minor consideration, again resumed the consideration of the bill for establishing a system of Bankruptcy, when Mr. Tallmadge made a Speech in favor of the bill. At the conclusion of which, Mr. Strange moved that the bill be laid over till Monday, to which day the Senate adjourned.

GEN. HARRISON'S KINDNESS TO AN IRISHMAN IN DISTRESS.

About two or three years since, a young Irishman, named John Hanley, of respectable parents, emigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio, with his wife, whom he had married for love, against his father's wishes, which was the cause of his leaving his country. Some short time after, Hanley, who had kept a small store in Cincinnati, heard of the death of his father, who was a man of much property. Having also been informed that he would thereby come into a comfortable independence, he sold out every thing and embarked with his wife for Ireland. On arriving there, what was his sad disappointment to learn that he was left five pounds, or in other words, disinherited. He immediately raised a small sum of money to pay his passage and that of his wife, and returned to Cincinnati, where the wife, who was an accomplished and interesting woman, endeavored to obtain a livelihood for her husband by teaching music. General Harrison having heard of the peculiarly distressing circumstances above related, became warmly interested in behalf of the family, with whose touching and somewhat romantic history he sympathised with that benevolence of heart which has ever been characteristic of his noble and chivalrous disposition. There was a birth of a Clerkship in his office vacant. It was worth five hundred dollars a year. Many personal friends of the General solicited it of him in behalf of their sons. He reluctantly refused them all, and gave the place to the poor young Irishman, Hanley. And let all true hearted Irishmen remember, and what Irishman has not a warm and true heart, that Hanley held the office to the hour of his death, and was paid up to that moment, though for the last six months of his life he had been ill and unable to perform the duties of his station. For authorities of the above statements, we refer you to the three following persons at Cincinnati, viz: Bishop Purcell, Rev. Mr. Montgomery, and Dr. Bonsor.

The Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, late Governor of the State of Massachusetts, and not less distinguished for his services as a Representative in Congress from that State for a number of years, is, we observe, about to leave the United States on a visit to the old world. On this occasion, his numerous friends in Boston, desirous to make some public demonstration of their high regard for the eminent qualities of the scholar and the statesman who has so long adorned the highest office in the gift of the State, proposed to tender him a public dinner, at which they might give utterance to these sentiments. To the letter of invitation from his fellow citizens, Mr. EVERETT made a reply, expressive of his grateful acknowledgments of the kindness intended him, but suggesting the advantage of a public meeting with his fellow-citizens over the proposed dinner; in which suggestion his fellow-citizens have readily acquiesced, and a public meeting is to be held, in Faneuil Hall probably, where they will meet and commune with him. That meeting, the spontaneous testimony of respect and regard from an intelligent and enlightened People to a fellow citizen who has retired from public life, will be a scene, if one had time, worth a journey to Boston to be present at.

Stupendous Frauds.—The Detroit Advertiser of the 9th instant states, on the authority of a gentleman just arrived at that place from Seneca county, New York, that the Farmers' Bank at Lodi or Romulus, an institution organized under the general banking law of New York, has issued post notes and certificates of deposite to the amount of *nearly one million of dollars*, which have been put in circulation, mostly at the South, by the purchase of cotton and other products of the South, and shipped to New York and Europe. Large quantities of it have also passed in Indiana and Illinois for the purchase of grain, pork, cattle, horses, &c. Some sixty thousand have also been used in Ohio. There is no security given for the post note and certificate of deposite issues, and the State stocks pledged for the redemption of notes on demand will not more than redeem what the bank has out.

The certificates of deposite passed in Ohio have all been protested for non-payment, and those sold South and West will share the same fate. The State stocks which are held by the Comptroller for the security of the bank were obtained by a joint bond of the directors, and it appears they have also stopped payment.—*Pa. Inq.*

W. C. Johnson's Speech.

EXTRACT

From the Speech of Wm. C. Johnson's of Maryland, delivered in the House of Representatives on the subject of his motion to exclude Abolition Petitions.

I would here (said Mr. JOHNSON) most gladly conclude my remarks, which have been extended to great length by the importance of the question and the kind and indulgent attention of this House, but a sense of duty and of justice forces me to allude to a few remarks which have fallen from members of the Administration who have participated in this debate. Party politics of the day, he contended, should never be connected with this delicate subject. But if gentlemen will force a discussion of persons and their opinions into the debate, they must expect that they will be examined and answered.

It is a fact curious of note, that every member of the Administration who has spoken in this discussion has attempted to give it a political aspect—every member has charged Gen. Harrison, either directly or indirectly, with being either an abolitionist or strongly favoring the views of the abolitionists; and all of them have been lavish in eulogizing Mr. Van Buren as the great champion of Southern rights, Southern institutions, and Southern principles. I consider, then, that I am but in the line of my duty when I give a few passing observations to what has been said.

One gentleman declares that Mr. Clay was not nominated by the Harrisburg Convention, because he was a slave-holder, and was orthodox on the question of slavery.—Another proclaims that Gen. Harrison was selected by the influence of the abolitionists of that Convention.

The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Bynum) has lately discovered that Mr. Clay is a genuine democrat, and that the delegation of Kentucky are sound, democratic, and trustworthy on the slave question. Mr. Clay will appreciate the compliment for what it is worth. For if there is one man in America who understands better than another not only the motives of men, but all the secret and occult springs of human action, that man is Henry Clay. Had Mr. Clay been nominated, the gentleman, I opine, would have called him an abolitionist and a federalist. But since Mr. Clay is so sound on this vital question as gentlemen properly regard it, and his colleagues in Congress in both Houses, and their constituents, and he and they advocate Gen. Harrison's election, and as their democratic State has once gone for him, and will do so again, should not the weight of the gentleman's own authority induce him and all who think with him to keep in company with this excellent democratic community by advocating, likewise, Gen. Harrison for the Presidency? Kentucky is a border slave-holding State, and her People are intelligent and democratic, and know their own interest very well, and know Gen. Harrison and his sentiments, for he is a near neighbor on the border of Ohio. And if Kentucky, so greatly interested in this question, will support him, North Carolina, so removed from the point of danger, can safely follow the example of Kentucky.

Another gentleman, after discoursing on the subject of abolition, asks with peculiar emphasis, why was Mr. Clay not nominated by the Harrisburg Convention? I will answer that question, if it will give gentlemen satisfaction to hear the reason. The Harrisburg Convention assembled not for the purpose of nominating any particular gentleman, but to bring forward a suitable candidate, whoever he might be, who could defeat most easily Martin Van Buren.—They discovered, upon consultation, that, with Mr. Clay in the field, they would have to fight hard to be successful. The Convention, composed of gentlemen from the centre to the circumference of the Union, knew that Harrison's popularity was fresh and vigorous; that he was potential at every position, from Harrisburg to the periphery of the Union; that, by nominating him, the North, the South, the East, and the West, would unite zealously upon him; and that, by a single bold charge, after the manner of Napoleon, or himself in the last war, upon the enemy's centre, they would break their ranks, and scatter their wings, and route them, horse, foot and dragoons, every where, and therefore wisely resolved to make a sure business of it. I ask these honorable gentlemen if they would desire a better reason for the nomination of Gen. Harrison? And I hope it will be quite satisfactory to them, as it will surely be to the People.

The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Bynum) was laboring for three days, with the adjuncts which I have before alluded to, to make Gen. Harrison a rank abolitionist. Did he succeed? He succeeded about as well as the brave little urchin who attempted to kick down the moon, who aimed at, but missed it. [A laugh.]—He found himself, like the gentleman, to his own astonishment, on his back, and the silvery orb still shining proudly aloft in the cerulean. [A laugh.]

The vilest traducers of Gen. Harrison, who have a respectful regard for sincerity, do not charge him with being either an abolitionist, or favoring their agitation. I hold now in my hand the Charleston Courier, which editor states that Harrison's views on the question are all that the South could desire; who comes out frankly, like an honorable and honest editor, and declares that he had done Harrison injustice, and cheerfully publishes his able speech, delivered at Vincennes.

What can be sounder, more argumentative, more statesmanlike, more patriotic than his published opinions in his speech at Vincennes? How will Mr. Van Buren's views compare with them? Mr. Van Buren has avowed in his letter to a committee of gentlemen of North Carolina that Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Is such the Southern doctrine? If such are the views of gentlemen of the South, I stand aloof from them. But they answer, if the two Houses should pass a bill to abolish slavery, Mr. Van Buren is pledged to put his veto upon it. Is the South to be entrapped by such delusive security? What would a veto be worth in such a contingency? Nothing.—The majority, once told in this House and the other, would alarm the South to dissolution; your Union, in despite of the veto, would not last a moment. But, did Mr. Van Buren believe that during his administration there was likely to be a majority in either House? Was any sensible or half deluded man in the South of such an opinion? Mr. Van Buren avowed it as a claptrap to catch the deluded. It was throwing sop to Cerberus. But let us progress in the analogy, or rather want of similarity in their conduct and sentiments. Mr. Van Buren voted instructions, when a member of the Senate of New York, to the Senators and Representatives in Congress, to vote against the admission of Missouri into the Union. Has that vote ingratiated him with the South? What did General Harrison do? Although a member of Congress from a free State, he voted with the South for the admission of Missouri, and made a patriotic sacrifice of himself for the South and for the Union. Will the South reward him now with ingratitude and denunciation?

Mr. Van Buren voted in the New York Convention in favor of the right, and by his influence secured the passage of the measure, for free negroes to vote in that State. Are such the views of the South, and has that vote made the South revere him as a Northern man with Southern principles?—I have been in Ontario county, New York, during an election when one of the blackest negroes in America, as black a one as ever doffed cap or dropped a smiling curtesy to the Vice President of the United States, was led to the polls by two or three of the followers of Mr. Van Buren, and he voted their ticket.

I will not charge Mr. Van Buren with being an abolitionist. But I will say that he is just the kind of man who has the ability and the will to so shape his course, and to spread his net, as to take the majority of them to himself. It becomes his policy to conciliate them. And here I will venture a prediction, that Col. R. M. Johnson, who said in the debate on the Missouri Question, February 1, 1820, that "In the District of Columbia, containing a population of 20,000 souls, and probably as many slaves as the whole of Missouri, the power of providing for their emancipation rests with Congress alone."—will not be run in the South, where the views of Governor Tyler are so well known. For the latter stands upon the high patriotic and democratic ground of defending the right of property from all unlawful and unconstitutional seizure or interference. Whilst the former will be run in all the Northern and Middle States, in order to secure the abolition, and that kindred and worse class of voters.*

With such opinions of Mr. Van Buren as I have alluded to, some of the designing politicians of the South have justified themselves at home for sustaining him against the interest of the South, because *they* call him a Northern man with Southern principles. Is his sub-Treasury scheme a measure in accordance with Southern principles, which is destined to hoard all the specie in the nation in the hands of the office-holders? Is his Treasury Bank, that measure of Executive consolidation and Treasury note paper, a measure of Southern admiration? Is his miserable derangement of the currency a measure favorable to the South, which has reduced the real and personal estate of the South, and all its staples, to half the price they were when he ascended the Executive chair?

In his informing the Congress of the United States, and the People, that the People expect too much of Government, when they desire the Government to adopt measures to improve the currency, and the country, a sentiment which meets with a favorable response from the South? Do such opinions and such conduct endear Mr. Van Buren to the South?

Sir, I detest the name of a Northern man with Southern principles. I detest any Executive that would sacrifice any portion of the Union to the rest. If it were true that Mr. Van Buren has done so, as a Southern Representative, I would abhor the motive and the man.

If he has sold, betrayed, or sacrificed the interest of the North to the South, is such a man trustworthy? If he has turned traitor to the North to buy up the South, if he has done such a thing once, will he not, if it is his interest, turn false to you, as he has to his friends at the North? Will he not sacrifice you as readily as he would the people of the North? Is his attachment any stronger for you than it was for those who first supported him, who made him all that he is? And if it is true that he is now false to them, is he not chargeable with the vilest ingratitude?

Will the proud and boasted chivalry of the South—those pure and immaculate patriots, take such a man to their bosom? will they hug him to their embrace, who has stung the bosom that first warmed him?—The ranting and selfish politicians of the South may do it—I, for one, will not. Those who expect in time to get their reward may boast of him as a Northern man with Southern principles; but I esteem him as he is—a Northern man *without principles*; or, if he has principles, they are as transferable as a pair of bar-room slippers—changed as easily and made to fit any body—a Chinese lady, or an Amazonian—a Lilliputian, or a Gulliver.

Sir, how does Harrison contrast with him? As "Hyperion to a Satyr." His principles are stable; his views on the Constitution sound and republican: his views upon the slave question are all that the South could desire—what the North should not dispute. I boast not that he is either a Western man with Eastern principles, or that he is a Southern man with Northern principles, or with principles antagonistical to, or antipodes to, one portion of the Union. His mind, like his principles, is capacious enough to spread over the broad horizon of the nation's widest circumference, and to encourage and foster every interest in the country, without sacrificing any one portion of it to the rest. The South will be safe, and prosper under his administration as well as the North; and by his election, land and staples, prices, wages, and business, would increase in every quarter of the Union.—The body politic would revive from the paralysis which now prostrates it. The entire South should go for him, and, I trust, will. Not only has Kentucky given him her vote, but Maryland, more interested in this question than any State in the Union, has once given him a majority of nearly four thousand, and will increase it. The district which I represent, binding on both Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia, the most important slave-holding district in the Union, touching the two points of agitation and danger, gave Harrison, at the last Presidential election, about nine hundred majority, and will, at the next, greatly increase that majority. The district adjoining, represented by my colleague (Mr. Jenifer) who is one of the largest slaveholders in the State, and his district contains more slaves than any one in the State, and it likewise borders on the District of Columbia, gave General Harrison some eight hundred majority. Look on the other side of the Potomac, and you will find that the district there hanging around the District of Columbia, (Mr. McCarty's,) and so deeply interested in this question, will give General Harrison not less than a thousand or eight hundred majority. Then, when those who are so deeply concerned in this question regard their interest safest if Harrison should be elected, will not the remote South, so far from danger, regard it as the highest proof that they will be secure; nay, will they not feel it to be a duty to themselves and their country to advocate the election of General Harrison instead of Mr. Van Buren?

Will not the whole South unite with the North and West, and go *en masse* for General Harrison, and rid the country of the impotent, vicious, and knavish men who now administer the Government? Who that did not vote for him before is not *now* impressed with the belief of the misrule which has prostrated every interest in the country and paralyzed every branch of business?

For one, I must say that I did not vote for General Harrison at the last election.—I could not vote for Mr. Van Buren; I preferred either Mr. Clay or Mr. Webster.—It is also true that I preferred the nomination, at the late Harrisburg Convention, of either Mr. Clay or General Scott. It is most true that I rejoice that neither was nominated, and that the Convention wisely selected General Harrison. I had hardly paused, in other pursuits and with my preferences, to examine carefully his entire history and character minutely. I have, however, carefully examined and contemplated both. His life is a beautiful and instructive study, replete with incidents, and marked by wisdom in all its chequered and varied scenes. It should be familiar to every American parent, and be the companion of every schoolboy.

We find his birthplace in Virginia, just before the revolutionary war. Born of a mother who, like the daughter of the Scipio, could point to her son as her brightest and most valued jewel; his father standing side by side with Washington and Henry, and the great and glorious men who gave lustre to that State in the proudest days of her history, and his name recorded on the Declaration of Independence. Inheriting all the noble enthusiasm of his parents and the times of his youth, he goes forth with a commission from Washington, to carve his own destiny in the ranks of danger. Though youthful, ripe in mind, collected and brave when danger threatened, kind and gentle in all his social relations, we see him reaping laurels with his sword on many a hard-fought battle field. The war ended, skilful in civil council, prompt to act upon the most intricate questions, and his judgment always controlling his decisions.

Again we see him, in the hour of our country's perils throwing aside his civil duties and its honors, and yet rising in public esteem, until he is commander-in-chief of the Northwestern army. Not executing, as formerly, perilous despatches from his general, but leading on to victory his gallant and devoted soldiers; showing, in all his hard-fought battles, a prudent firmness and a daring courage, which inspired his men with confidence, whilst it spread dismay and terror to his enemies, and made him victorious in all his dreadful engagements. The war ended, you find him again in civil stations, as prompt and as useful as in the battle's front. As Governor his conduct was faultless, and his abilities appreciated. In Congress we find him devising a system to divide the public lands to small lots, so that every poor man could purchase a home and a farm. In the Senate, wise in counsel, able in debate—his opinions and advice esteemed by all. As a Minister, next to his anxiety for the glory of his own country, his solicitude was engaged for the prosperity of the young republics of South America. What man living has been in so many stations so variant in their duties, and what man living could have discharged them with such consummate ability and judgment? Who has a mind so well balanced, with so many high traits of intellect so well developed? And this eminent man, who has added so much lustre to the fame of his country, is traduced and slandered by every adventuring politician of the Van Buren party. Go on and denounce him, gentlemen, with your vilest epithets. You but make his cause the cause of the People.—A man who has the civic wreath entwined with the martial on his brow cannot be injured by denunciation. The unnatural blood is withered that would pluck one sprig from the chaplet won by the toil of the soldier and the statesman. He is one of the People, identified in feeling and interest with them, and they with him. They are his defenders and his friends. The People have themselves brought him forward without his solicitation, and the People will support him; and he stands as deeply imbedded in the American People as the Alleghany and the Andes do in their soil. Hurl your denunciations against him like the fitful and wrathful cloud against the mountain's brow; it will but fertilize and keep in perennial freshness the evergreen on its summit.

The People have called upon his name to be their candidate for the Presidency because you have abused their confidence, not redeemed your pledges, and you have filled the land with suffering, bankruptcy, and distress. You promised them gold when you closed the doors of the banks, and you have afflicted them with poverty. You have made the banks suspend, and now you tell the People that they must work for as low wages as the People of Europe. You have told the manufacturer and the merchant that they have no right to trade with credit, and you have forced the workshops to be closed and the factory hands to be dismissed.—You promised the farmer better prices for his flour, his corn, and his pork, and he cannot sell either for the cost of producing. You have abused and deceived the People, and now you insult them if they complain. You have hoarded up all the gold by your office-holders, and left the People not even good bank paper to do business upon. You have tried to destroy the capital of the country, and have reduced all wages. You have been either too ignorant or too vicious not to know that wages must fall when money is scarce, and that wages can only be high when capital is plenty. You have reduced by your measures the wages of the laborer and the mechanic, whilst your salaries have been increased by the scarcity of money. You can pay yourselves in gold and silver, whilst the mechanic, the farmer, and the merchant cannot dispose of their commodities for even good bank paper.

The day of retribution is close at hand; you have refused to listen to the complaints and suffering of the People; and they will do themselves justice at the ballot-box.—The People are moving in their majesty of their power, and will elect General Harrison by acclamation.

He is a farmer as well as a soldier and a statesman; he understands the interest of the farmers, and has a sympathy which you have not, for the laboring man and the mechanic. The People will call him from the plough, as the Romans did Cincinnatus of old, to quiet domestic confusion and disorder, and put the Republic once more in a prosperous condition. Post up your books, then, I tell you, fairly, and square your accounts honestly, or burn up your departments as you have done heretofore, or he will punish your army of defaulters.

The voice of the People is heard already like the moving of mighty waters. They have agitated the waters that healing may spring from them. You had as well try and stop the voice of the wind, as to stifle the voice of the People. Your selfish office-holders who have fattened upon the substance of the People will try and oppose their will, but it will be useless. The People can and will "shake them off as easy as the lion does the dew drops from his mane."

"The People will ever remember," in the patriotic sentiment of General Harrison, "that, to preserve their liberties, they *must do their own voting and their own fighting*."

A Good Rule:—It is a good criterion generally to judge a man by what his neighbors think of him. Let us apply this test to Gen. Harrison and Mr. Van Buren.—Gen. Harrison has resided about half a century in and near Cincinnati; and at the recent election Cincinnati gave a majority of nearly 1700 in his favor. Mr. Van Buren has resided nearly all his life in Albany, or its vicinity.—Albany has given a majority of nearly 500 against him. These facts ought to have great weight with those who know neither of the men, except through the prejudiced medium of partizan portraits.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

☞ Arthur Tappan has withdrawn from the Presidency of the Anti-Slavery Society, which is now under the control of the Garrison faction, headed by Nancy Kelly. The Tappans and their full owners have formed a new Society; and the two associations are making violent war upon each other: The fate of the Kilkenny cats attended both!—*Id.*

*Since the publication was made, the Van Buren party of Virginia have dropped Col. Johnson and nominated Gov. Polk—as they did in Tennessee—whilst in Pennsylvania they have nominated Col. R. M. Johnson. In this way the South is to be gulled, and if Mr. Van Buren should again be elected, which is not likely, Col. Johnson will have the South transferred as before to him again. The South is credulous.

Intelligence of the Freshet.

DISASTROUS FRESHET.

Hamburg submerged—*destruction of property on the Savannah river at Augusta*—*immense loss of property*—*probable loss of many lives.*

The cars from Hamburg, arrived on Thursday last, brought us news from that place or Columbia. From a passenger who came down from Aiken, we learn that a terrible freshet had caused a rise in the Savannah river at Hamburg to such an extent as completely to submerge the town. The upper bridge was carried away about 9 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, and at 9 o'clock the great bridge connecting Hamburg with Augusta, was also destroyed.

There had been no communication with Augusta after five o'clock Wednesday afternoon, at which hour the water was said to have been from 8 to 10 inches deep at the Post Office.

The cars from Charleston could not reach within two or three miles of Hamburg, on account of the Rail Road being overflowed, and it is supposed that the Road would sustain considerable injury. The passengers were, however, taken on, and lodged at Mr. Shultz's residence on the Hill.

Mr. Shultz, it is stated, warned the inhabitants of Hamburg, on Wednesday, that it would be advisable to remove to the hill, but his advice was unfortunately not taken, in the belief that his fears were groundless.—That gentlemen is said to have used every exertion in his power to assist and relieve the sufferers by this awful calamity.

The scene it is related was of the most distressing character. Horses, Cattle, Cotton, and every kind of goods were floating in all directions. During the night of Wednesday, the cries and supplications of the inhabitants were heard from the Hill, and fears are entertained that many lives have been lost.

We anxiously await further intelligence from the scene of devastation, and dread the result. Some distance above Augusta, we learn that there are a number of plantations immediately on the banks of the river, and it is feared that the negro houses may have been swept away, with their inmates.

We may also look for disastrous accounts from the plantations below, particularly from the Rice fields above Savannah.—*Char. Courier.*

—

Shultz Hill, }
Hamburg, May 27, 1840. }

Dear Sir—On arriving at the hill near Hamburg, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, to my great astonishment I found the river so high as to be running over the rail road, and through all our depositories. The goods from the stores at Hamburg floated up against the rail road. The cotton from Sullivan's, Colbet & Kernaghan's Ware-Houses, floating down through our fields.—The inhabitants of Hamburg fleeing for their lives in canoes, batteaus, and rafts—many of the families have taken shelter in Mr. Hubbard's house, which was entirely surrounded by water, and from what I could learn the water over his lower floor several feet, whilst most of the females and children had been removed to places of security.—A Boat was plying to bring out such persons as had remained, and to bring off some of their goods; a number had repaired to the second story of their houses. The whole ridge of highland in Market-street, is now covered, the water is still rising.—Since ten o'clock this morning, the rise has been near 8 feet perpendicular. Stock of all kinds swimming in various directions; in fact I cannot find language to describe the awful scene. From Augusta, I learn the water is running through Broad-street. About one half of the New Bridge has been swept away. The Savannah River was never known to be as high as at present, and is still rising. We had incessant rains on Monday night. Tuesday and last night it fell in torrents. This, together with the heavy rains that fell on Sunday night has produced so unusual a freshet. While I am writing 10 o'clock P. M. I hear persons calling for assistance, and it is impossible to render them any. At this moment Mr. Schultz comes in and reports the lower Bridge is swept away. The foregoing is all that I can say at present in relation to Hamburg and Augusta. The Road has received much damage between Aiken and Hamburg. The Mill Dams from Barton's to Milton's have been swept away. Since the Passenger Train past down this morning, the Bridges of the Road over Horse Creek having been very much damaged so as to render a change of Engines necessary at that place this afternoon. We passed the Baggage and Passenger Cars over by land, deeming it too hazardous to risk the weight of the Engine over the Bridge. The passengers up took shelter at Mr. Shultz's House on the Hill. The females have been sent out to Major Stark's, and the gentlemen will remain here to night, although Mr. Shultz cannot give them victuals or beds. He procured them supper in the neighborhood, and I hope they will be perfectly satisfied, as they are in security, while many of our fellow men are in great peril. The road from the Hamburg Depository to the hill must be greatly damaged, as much of the embankment is swept away, and the whole of the road under water. The goods in the store at the Company's Depot, have been put into a large Car, as also the books and papers of the company. The Lime which was brought up a few days ago, remains in the Depot, and of course is destroyed or very much damaged. This intelligence I got from one of the hands employed at the Depot, who made his way out from the passenger house upon the road, after the water had broke over it. He says he left Mr. Sturges and the Clerks in the Depot, but thinks they were taken to the Bridge in a canoe, about six o'clock this evening. I must close the description of this lamentable catastrophe for the present, and will give you the state of the river and Depositofy to-morrow morning before the Cars leave, if they can be out at all.

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Thursday Morning, May 28, 1840. }
5 o'clock, A. M. }

The River is higher this morning, than when I closed last night. From what I can see and hear there is only one arch of the Bridge gone. The abutment of the Passenger Car engine is the highest up, as the Car stands on the track at the depot. I shall start out a conductor to Horse Creek, and if he can get over on the road he will go out to Aiken, and from there take the Passenger Cars and return to Charleston, it being impossible to send out the Cars from Hamburg, as the road beyond there is covered with water.

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Since the above letter was in type we have met with a great many later accounts; from the whole we glean the following additional intelligence:

Augusta was completely inundated from one end to the other. Large cotton boats were floated to the back streets, and those residing on them were thus carried to places of safety. Many small houses were swept off, and many of the brick houses so undermined that great apprehensions are entertained of their falling. Those belonging to Mr. Isaac Henry, are greatly injured, and fears entertained of their falling, one a two and another a three story building. Of course every cellar was filled to overflowing. The streets are dreadfully torn up; deep gullies, some ten feet. Some of the streets impassable even on horseback. The upper bridge, which cost the City Council $40,000 was swept off, and of course destroyed. The wharves, too, are all destroyed. Boats that would carry forty bales of cotton were floating with ease through every street in the city. Among those saved in this way was a gentleman who was confined to his bed in a lower room and was found floating about the room on his matrass. In the upper part of the city, the water averaged from three to five feet. The Georgia Rail Road was so damaged as to prevent the cars from running to the depot, but it is thought the cost of repairing it will not be over twelve or fifteen hundred dollars. All the ware-houses are more or less injured, and an immense number of cotton bales were carried down the river. But amidst all this desolation, it is a matter for devout gratitude to God, that not a single life was lost, either in Augusta or Hamburg. Some, however, living below on the river, were swept off and drowned.

"Many persons narrowly escaped drowning, and some were well nigh drowned in Broad street, but one of the most thrilling incidents which occurred, is that of a little girl about eleven years of age, who was taken up in the middle of the river about twenty-five miles above the city, by Captain Staunton, of a Petersburg boat. The story of the adventure of this little girl we have obtained from herself. She is the daughter Eliza of a poor widow lady, Mrs. Sarah Stone, who lived on the river, near Ferguson's ferry, on the S. Carolina side. She says the first intimation they had of their danger, they were surrounded by the river, when her mother, a daughter older than Eliza, two brothers younger than herself, and a faithful dog, fled to the top of their little cottage, soon after which the house was taken off by the current. One after another, they met a watery grave, Eliza and the dog only clinging to the wreck, when she came in sight of the boat of Capt. S. who had lashed his boat to a tree, and succeeded in making her cries heard. Capt. S. immediately roused his hands, who were all asleep, and gave chase, and after pursuing her about three miles, overtook and rescued her and the dog from their perilous situation. Captain S. says she was on a few shingles, which were supported by a feather bed being all that was left of the house on which she started, on which frail bark she had descended the river twelve miles when she was picked up.

We also learn that Captain S. will depart to day and take this only survivor of an unfortunate little family back to the neighborhood of her birth. We are aware of the deep distress which presents itself and cries aloud for charity in every section of our fated city, but we do think this is an instance which has high claims upon the benevolence of our community and we hope that some of our charitable Ladies who are ever ready to aid the distressed, will consent to take her and rear her in such manner as will render her an ornament to her sex.—We might say much more, but a word is sufficient.

The damage done to the Georgia Rail Road near the city, will for a time prevent the cars coming to the depot. We are however much gratified to learn from Mr. Peters, the agent, that the damage can soon be repaired at a cost not exceeding 12 or $1500.

Hamburg, being even lower than *Augusta*, has of course suffered immensely.—Some individuals, the *Journal* remarks, have lost every thing they possessed.—"At the highest stage of the water it was on Mr. Hubbard's (the American Hotel) nine feet,—at Sibley & Crapons six and a half feet deep, and at Kernagan & Wrays about seven feet, and it reached nearly to the eaves of Maker & Rooney's brick store." The large ware-house of Kernagan's floated down a hundred yards and knocked the stores of McDonald & Spires from their foundation. Whole stocks of groceries have been completely ruined. We mentioned that the upper bridge belonging to the City Council of Augusta was swept off, and we regret to learn that as it swept down the current it shivered the lower bridge too—only a few piers of it remain. The *Constitutionalist* states that the lower bridge was shivered by the kitchen of the Savannah and Augusta steam boat company which was torn from its foundation and carried rapidly down the current, carrying a part of the bridge away.

The Charleston and Hamburg Rail Road is torn up for, from a quarter to a half mile—$6,000 to $10,000 will probably repair the loss.

The Plantations on both sides of the River have of course sustained great injury.—A letter from a planter on Beach Island says that great loss has been sustained in that neighborhood—Cribs of Corn swept off, and those that were left standing being several feet in the water—mules, horses, cows, and hogs, swept off, and fences destroyed. Mr. Casper Vail lost 8 or 10 mules, and the water about four feet in his Corn Crib—his, with some others are mentioned as being among the highest plantations in Edingham and Screven. One planter has his corn, which was high as a man, two thirds under water. All the mill-dams of which we have heard, have been carried away, and one individual apprehends the loss of his mill. The Ogeechee is higher than it has been known for years, the water being up to the floor of Jourdan' Bridge. All the bridges on the carriage roads have been swept away, preventing the passage of the mail. Several of the culverts on the rail road, within 56 miles of the city, have been swept away, and it will be some days before the damage on the rail road is repaired, so as to allow of the transmission of passengers and freight. What the damage beyond this distance has been is not definitely known, as all communication is cut off by the high waters, but we have sufficient information to warrant us in saying that the crops of Burke and Jefferson which ten days since were of the first promise, are most materially injured.

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SAVANNAH, May 28.

The late Rains.—We learn with regret that the late deluge of rain has occasioned considerable injury to some of the plantations in Effingham and Screven. One planter has his corn, which was high as a man, two thirds under water. All the mill-dams of which we have heard, have been carried away, and one individual apprehends the loss of his mill. The Ogeechee is higher than it has been known for years, the water being up to the floor of Jourdan' Bridge. All the bridges on the carriage roads have been swept away, preventing the passage of the mail. Several of the culverts on the rail road, within 56 miles of the city, have been swept away, and it will be some days before the damage on the rail road is repaired, so as to allow of the transmission of passengers and freight. What the damage beyond this distance has been is not definitely known, as all communication is cut off by the high waters, but we have sufficient information to warrant us in saying that the crops of Burke and Jefferson which ten days since were of the first promise, are most materially injured.

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THE RAINS.

In common with every part of the United States we have been visited by excessive rains. This week a real North Easter has been blowing a storm of wind and rain, that has raised the water courses higher than they have been known in this section for years. Our Reedy River is a Niagara in miniature, and has been unfordable this week,—a circumstance which very rarely occurs. Great injury, if not entire ruin is expected to be the consequence of the rains to the growing crops of wheat, which have been very promising this spring. The great rise in the water courses has arrested the mails. The Aiken failed on Wednesday night, and we are consequently deprived of the Washington news of a later date than the 20th instant.—*Greenville Mountaineer.*

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THE RIVER.

The Wateree at the moment our paper is going to press is higher than it has been known for a number of years, and we learn was still rising. All the river plantations not protected by embankments, are of course, under water, and great fears are entertained that even those thus protected, may share the fate of the others, from the immense weight of water pressing against the embankments. The loss to our river planters must be very heavy; their crops, which as it were, but yesterday promised a rich return, is suddenly destroyed. Without a recurrence, however, of such a misfortune, they will yet be able to make an abundant crop of corn.—*Cam. Jour. 30th ult.*

When our paper went to press on Friday of last week, the Wateree was very high, and still rising, though at that time, we had not heard of any of the embankments having given way. During the afternoon and night of Friday, however, the waters continued to rise until all the low grounds were completely submerged, and the embankments of all the plantations on the river, as far as we have heard, either broken or overflowed. The river was at its highest point on Saturday morning, and wanted but 10 inches of being as high as the freshet of August 1831, which was the highest we have ever heard of on the Wateree. The Camden Bridge which was carried away in 1831, and after being rebuilt was again swept off, but at what time we do not remember, was reconstructed about two years since under the superintendence of Capt. Vanderford of Cheraw, fortunately withstood the sweeping torrent. The damage which has been sustained, not only by the destruction of the growing crop, but by washing up of the plantations and the loss of stock is immense.—*Camden Journal, 6th inst.*

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Farmers' Gazette—Extra, }
Cheraw, May 25. }

Freshet.—We issue a short *extra*, for the benefit of our Pee Dee and Georgetown subscribers, to inform them of a rapid rise in the river. It rose last night 15 feet, and this morning, between five and a half and ten o'clock 8 feet. At that time it rose only an inch and a quarter in 15 minutes; and will probably not continue to rise much longer, without more rain. But the appearance of the clouds with an easterly wind seems to threaten more rain. The rain which caused the rise fell on Saturday night, and yesterday morning.

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FLOOD OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

We regret to learn from Cincinnati, under the date of the 12th, that between Memphis, Tennessee, on the Mississippi, and the mouth of the Ohio, the whole country was inundated; the people taking refuge in the upper parts of their houses, and the cattle on mounds, rafts and flat boats. The town Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio, was so drowned that boats pulled from the steamboats to doors of the hotels for their passengers. There had been a great rise in the Ohio, as well as in the other tributary streams of the Mississippi, and much apprehension was expressed. Our New Orleans dates are to the 9th of May, and nothing is said of any further inundation there, than that opposite the city at Algiers.

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A Memento.—In front of the Brattle-street Church, Boston, is affixed a cannon ball, which was sent *a present* to the British, by the American army at Cambridge, on the night preceding the evacuation of Boston, then in the occupation of the British. It struck the spot where it is now embedded, and fell to the ground. It was picked up and preserved until a convenient opportunity, when it was placed as a memento of the event, where it is now seen.—*N. Y. Sun.*

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Rate of Wages in Hard Money Countries.—Doctor Olin, the eminent Methodist preacher of Virginia, now travelling in the old world, in a letter published in the Christian Advocate of 1st May, dated at Cairo, says, the pay (per day) of an ordinary laborer is five cents. A boatman gets seven or eight, always furnishing himself with food.

From the Parkersburg Gazette, with the accompanying letter from the Register of the Treasury.

The following statement, which will be found of great interest, is the result of the labors of the Register of the Treasury Department, assisted by the gentlemen whose names are given in the letter which is the foundation of that new effort at humbug.

STATEMENT of expenditures of the U. States, from the year 1824 to the year 1839, inclusive, agreeably to a resolution of the 24th of April, 1840.

YEARS.	Aggregate amount of all expenditures, or payments of every kind, from the Treasury.	Aggregate amount for permanent and ordinary purposes, excluding payments on account of public debt, either extraordinary or temporary.*	Aggregate amount for payments on account of the public debt, whether funded or unfunded.	Aggregate amount for permanent and ordinary purposes, excluding payments on account of public debt, either extraordinary or temporary.*
1824	$31,898,539 47	15,550,144 71		47,107,892 63
1825	23,585,904 72	11,490,459 94	6,537,671 27	
1826	24,103,398 46	12,089,316 87	7,058,879 12	
1827	22,656,764 04	12,633,995 63	7,497,175 76	
1828	25,458,479 52	13,296,041 45	7,788,394 86	
1829	25,844,358 40	12,680,480 62	7,503,204 46	
1830	24,585,981 55	13,229,533 33	7,694,927 56	
1831	30,038,446 12	13,884,067 90	7,879,412 66	
1832	34,356,698 06	16,516,288 77	8,362,650 42	
1833	34,957,398 49	20,713,755 11	8,897,095 77	
1834	24,601,988 44	12,485,417 95	9,687,797 97	
1835	17,573,141 56	17,514,950 28	9,157,490 32	
1836	30,868,164 04	30,868,164 04	11,668,987 18	
1837	37,965,037 15	37,343,214 24	13,098,331 83	
1838	39,455,438 35	33,849,718 08	13,837,394 44	
1839	37,129,396 80	25,982,797 75	13,325,800 19	

* Such as the public debt, trust funds, indemnities, claims of States for war debts, or three per cents on lands sold, occasional donations in money to objects in the District of Columbia, or otherwise, survey of the coast, taking the census, duties refunded, Exploring Expedition, and materials collected for the gradual improvement of the navy, including improvements at navy yards, durable public buildings of all kinds, bridges and fortifications, all roads, canals, breakwaters, and improvements, in rivers and harbors, arming militia and forts, all pensions, except those to invalids, and the purchases of title to lands from Indians, (Indian Department,) the removal of Indians and the wars, with such other payments as may have been made in these years for property lost, or injuries committed during any hostilities. None of these years or columns include any thing on account of the Post Office Department.

The expenditures of 1839 are subject to variation on the settlement of the Treasurer's accounts for that year, which have not yet reached this office.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

Treasury Department, }
Register's Office May, 4, 1840. }

To this statement is appended another very long one, specifying the amount paid each year, under all the items enumerated in the note above, beginning with "public debt, trust funds," &c. The aggregate of all these items, and the 3d column above, form the aggregates of the first column.

The object of Mr. Benton has been to produce the impression, that the amounts in the 3d column are those which constitute the real expenditures of the government, and not those in the 2d column. By striking out all of what the party calls "extraordinary" expenditures, they wish to bring down the amount to some reasonable sum. In many instances, those "extraordinary" expenditures are more wasteful and corrupt than any others. As an instance of wastefulness, we may cite the New York Custom House, which has been in progress of building for many years, and will cost, in all, about two millions of dollars. That building was commenced during Jackson's reign; and will be finished under Harrison's inspection. Of corrupt expenditures, may be cited the hire of a Steamboat in Florida, at $300 a day, the government paying the owner, for a few months hire, more than five times the whole value of the boat.—And yet such items as these are put down as extraordinary expenditures, for which the Administration is not to be held accountable!

But look at these columns. The first year, 1824, is the last of Mr. Monroe's term; 1825 to 1828 inclusive, John Q. Adams's; 1829 to 1837 Gen. Jackson's; and the last three years Mr. Van Buren's.—From 1824 to 1832, there were payments made on account of the public debt—(a debt created during the war with Great Britain)—to the average amount of more than thirteen millions a year. As soon as that debt was paid off, in 1832, the system of extravagance commenced, and the payments from the Treasury in 1833, exclusive of the public debt, swelled at once from 16 to 22 millions.

Look at the first column of the table, and you will find that the payments in the last three years, have actually been greater than in any three years of the time when we were paying more than thirteen millions of dollars a year of debt.

The second column shows the annual amount of expenditures for which the government is *actually responsible* every year. See the enormous sums expended during the last three years. An average of more than thirty-three millions of dollars a year are required for Mr. Van Buren to carry on the government! And it is idle to tell the people that this, that, and the other amount must be subtracted, because it is appropriated to build an extravagant house, or to fit out an extravagant expedition, or to pay party Editors their salaries whilst other persons are employed to perform their duties. This is humbug. The second column contains the actual amount of expenditures exclusive of public debt, and that is the column for which the people should hold the Administration responsible. When we were all battling against Adams, on account of his extravagance, he would have been very willing, doubtless, to have justified himself on the score of "extraordinary appropriations." He would have been ready enough to show, as the third column now states, that he was only liable for seven and a half millions a year; but would his plea have been admitted? Far from it.

But look at the third column. After all the deductions that could be made for "extraordinary expenditures," it actually shows, that Van Buren requires an average sum of nearly thirteen and a half millions of dollars a year, more than was ever required by any former Administration, except that of Mr. Van Buren's predecessor, as much to the extravagance and corruption of that old Federal spendthrift, John Quincy Adams!

We must stop; for there is abundant matter for the serious reflection of our readers in this official Report.

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The Log Cabin.—Some of the Locos sneer at the Log Cabin, and attempt to be witty—and if we regarded such exhibitions as mere mummery, we should not care how severely they censured them; but let it never be forgotten that the sentiment represented by the Log Cabin is of thrilling interest, not only to the cultivators of the soil but to every poor man in the country—for the design of the Van Buren press in applying the term to Gen. Harrison was to throw contempt on honest poverty—that was the design, and the more sensible and candid of the party deeply regret the imprudence of the Baltimore Republican—but it is too late—the leaven is working—the moral influence of the sneer is vibrating upon the heart of the poor man from Maine to Louisiana, and the term "Log Cabin" is likely to become as popular as were the "Draper" Letters, in the days of Swift, 117 years ago. Already it has become a sign—it is woven on handkerchiefs—struck on medals—stamped on buttons, and the eyes of the whole nation are turned to a symbol which reminds them of the plain abode of the industrious farmer whose Log Cabin is silently contrasted with the palaces of the spoilers which have risen up like exhalations from the public plunder.—*Genius of Liberty.*

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LOOK OUT FOR MISSISSIPPI!

FROM THE YAZOO BANNER, MAY 1.

A friend who has just returned from a tour through several of the counties east and north of this, brings the most favorable news of the increase of the Tippecanoe spirit. He says the revolution in public opinion reminds him of the great religious revivals that broke out some years since in the West. The people are crying out for more light in every direction. Our informant counts thirty (two of his acquaintance, hitherto warm supporters of Van Buren, who have determined to support the honest and faithful public servant of North Bend. Let the ball go on. Get out of the way, locofocos, or you are lost—run—fly for your life, and take shelter under the proud floating banner of Harrison—it is sufficiently ample to afford a safe retreat to all the People, and protect them from the withering blast of Executive patronage, now filling, with its pestilential breath, the fair and beautiful fabric of our country's glory, reared by the immortal hand of our ancestors.

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FROM THE CHRONICLE.

Mr. Hiram Haynes, formerly editor of the Petersburg Constellation, (a favorite organ of the Administration party, threatening at one time to supersede the Enquirer in the affections of that party,) is now the editor of a neutral paper, "The Star," at Petersburg. In a late number he says:

"The Democrats are bewailing their defeat, and wondering at the cause. We will explain it in a few words. Since the first of December, the Administration and its friends have made three false moves on the political chess-board *sufficient to condemn it and them, for prudence and propriety, in the estimation of all thinking men of both parties.* The first was the proceeding on the New Jersey question—the second was the coalition between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Calhoun—and the third was Mr. Poinsett's plan for organizing and arming the militia. To these three causes is to be ascribed the defeat of the Administration party in Virginia at the recent election—an election more important in its effects upon the Presidential contest than any which has taken or is yet to take place in any State of the Union. Regret can avail nothing now to our ancient friends; and it will be well for them if it be not too late to gather wisdom for the future from the errors of the past."

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It is a gratifying evidence of correct public sentiment, that, with a few exceptions, the respectable presses of the United States are heartily rejoicing in the now almost certain prospect of an amicable settlement of our boundary question with Great Britain. There are, doubtless, hotheaded persons, not a few, who are disappointed, but the great mass of the American People are too deeply imbued with the spirit of the nineteenth century not to hail with gratitude the peaceable settlement of the question. And our confident belief is that, though blustering and rant may sometimes, and for a season, endanger our tranquillity, the common sense and right feeling of the nation are strong enough to ward off the evils of war with any civilized People for a long time to come.—*Phil. Amer. Sentinel.*

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The Emperors Charlemagne and Napoleon.—Upon opening the tomb of Charlemagne, at Aix-la-Chapelle, his skeleton was enveloped in a Roman dress, and the double crown of France and Germany surrounded his fleshless brow; by his side, near his pilgrim's scrip, lay *Joyeuse*, that good sword, with which, says the Mont Saint Denis, he cut in twain a completely armed cavalier. His feet reposed upon the massive gold buckler, which was given him by Pope Leon; and from his neck was suspended the famous Talisman which rendered him victorious in battle. It was a relique of the true Cross, presented by the Empress Irene, and was contained in an emerald attached to a heavy gold chain, which the good people presented to Napoleon when he entered their city. In 1811, he threw it around the neck of Queen Hortense, acknowledging to her that he wore it upon his breast at the battles of Austerlitz and Wagram, just as Charlemagne had done 900 years before. Since then the precious Talisman and chain has never quitted the possession of the Duchess of St. Leu, who regards it with the confidence reposed in it by its imperial donor.—*N. Y. American.*

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Fragrant Odor for Sick Rooms.—A few drops of oil of sandal wood, which, though not in general use, may be easily obtained in town, when dropped on a hot shovel, will diffuse a most agreeable balsamic perfume throughout the atmosphere of sick-rooms, or other confined apartments.

"Lieut. Martin, 3d Infantry, who left Micanopy on the morning of the 15th, with three men from his post, Withlacoochee, after proceeding about four miles he was fired on by Indians. He received three balls, one thro' the lower part of the abdomen, one through the arm, and one in his hand—one of his men and all his horses killed—two men missing. Lieut. Sanderson, 7th Infantry, with a party of seventeen men, was sent in pursuit. He fell in with the Indians and he and five of his men were killed.

Yesterday morning an express from Wahkahesta to Micanopy, reported the Post surrounded by Indians. Col. Riley with his command had gone in pursuit. It was his command that picked up Lieut. Sanderson and his men; there was supposed to be about 50 Indians. It is supposed that Lieut. Martin will recover. Lieut. Sanderson had his fingers cut off and struck in his mouth."—*Georgian.*

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St. Augustine, May 15.—Gen. Armistead has ordered a concentration of 900 men at Fort King, on the 22d of this month. They will be composed of footmen and horsemen, and operate in divisions of 100 each, independent of each other, in the enemy's country. The season for gathering their grain is near at hand, as well as assemblages for their green corn dance, when purification for war and a relation of their enterprises strengthen them to renewed efforts in their aggressions on the whites. Should these accounts now charged with the duty of hostility for the enemy, come upon them, we may hope for results, differing at least from those which have been for the last twelve months. If the enemy shall have dispersed into small parties, a great and invaluable gain will be effected in the destruction of his planting grounds, and he will learn with trembling that though he has sown in quiet he shall not reap in security. Gen. Armistead has taken hold of affairs in Florida with a vigorous hand. Success must, and should accompany such efforts, and if he fails, he will have the proud consolation of not having deserved it.

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The Texas Sentinel pronounces the story about Col. Crockett being alive and a prisoner in the Mexican mines, to be a hoax. The rumor never received any credit in Austin. It is a mistake that the President was ever imposed upon by the trick, or that he ever contemplated writing to the friends of Crockett. The facts of the case were these;—For many months the Federalists have been trying their utmost to get the Texians embroiled in their quarrel with the Centralists, and have resorted to every stratagem to effect the purpose. Among other things, the Crockett humbug was tried.—The expectation was, that when the report got abroad, thousands of volunteers from Tennessee and other States would flock to the standard of Federalism to liberate their countryman.

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Making a Nose.—An account is given in a late number of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, of a case in which a portion of the skin of the left fore arm was transferred to the nose. The object of the operation was to repair the tip and left side of a nose which had been accidentally removed. Instead of taking the piece designed for a patch, from the forehead, as commonly practised by Taliacotianists, it was thought better in this particular instance to resort to the arm, and thus save the face from a disagreeable scar. The operation which was performed by Dr. J. W. Warren of Boston, was attended by complete success, and the patient immediately started for his home in the State of Maine.

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Curious Experiment.—Last Saturday a novel sight was seen in our harbor. A boat containing four or five men was observed to shoot, or fly, or dart across the bay, at the rate of twenty five to thirty miles per hour without sails, and without oars. It was thought that she had a little infernal machine in her bottom, propelling a screw paddle, like that brought over by Captain Crane. It was finally discovered, however, that she was "pulled" over the water by a large kite, at a great altitude, the line of which was fastened to the bows of the boat.—*N. Y. Herald.*

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Brandon Bank.—The Vicksburg Sentinel says that Wm. H. Shelton, President of the Brandon Bank, and S. M. Pocket and Richard Hobson, directors of that institution, have left Mississippi for Texas. They took with them 300 negroes. Shelton armed fifty of his negroes, and procured ten armed white men to enable them to force their way out of the State. The others withdrew in the night. The marshal went in pursuit, but could not overtake them.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

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William M. Price, Arrested.—William M. Price, U. S. District Attorney, who has recently returned to this country from France, was yesterday arrested at the suit of the United States, by the District Marshal. After some hours detention, he was liberated on giving bail to the amount of $82,000, which he readily procured.—*N. Y. Courier.*

THE STANDING ARMY.

We have heretofore published to the Ch[arlotte] Democrat, the report of Mr. Poinsett, [illegible] every citizen of the [illegible] States, [illegible] to call a meeting every [illegible] and [illegible] drill.—As soon as we can get room enough, probably in our next, we intend to publish the whole Report. In the mean time, here is a fair abstract, from the Winchester Virginian:—*Fay. Obs.*

THE MILITARY BILL.

This paper contains the report of the Secretary of War, detailing the manner in which the Administration wishes to organize the militia of the United States. Some of our worst Administration friends object to the line given in this report. A bill is now before Congress, and being a standing army of one hundred thousand men. The man who is willing to give his mind fair play and judge for himself will not object the report seeks

1st. That every free able bodied white male citizen of the United States between the ages of 20 and 45 to be enrolled—see 1st section of the bill.

2d. That within three months from his enrollment he must arm himself *at his own expense*—see 1st and 4th sect.

3d. That within —— months from the passage of the law, 100,000 men must be enrolled *for active service*, from Virginia there must be raised 6,000 men—see 10th sect.

4th. That a reserve of 100,000 men more must be armed and organized—see 2th section.

5th. That this body of 200,000 men is to be kept up constantly by draft from the whole mass of the militia—see 13th section.

6th. That the Union is to be laid off into ten military districts, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia and Virginia to be the 5th district—see 14th section.

7th. That the President may call out the whole body of this force of 100,000 men twice a year at such times and such places within the district, as he chooses—see 17th sec.

8th. That whilst they are thus called out, and whilst going to and returning from the place of rendezvous, this army of 100,000 men is to be *in the service of the United States*—see the same section.

9th. That whilst thus in service they are to be under such regulations as the President *may think proper to adopt*—see same section.

10th. If a citizen fail to march when ordered by the President he is to be fined not less than half a months pay, nor more than three months pay, (not less than $5 nor more than $30)—see 20th section.

11th. That this fine is to be inflicted by *court martial*—see same section.

12th. That unless the fines are paid, the citizen may be imprisoned by the *court martial* for one month for every five dollars of the fines—without attempting to collect the fines by subjecting property—same section.

13th. That the court martial certifies the fines to the United States Marshal, and he collects them by the summary process of distress—see 20th section.

14th. That if the citizen have no property, then he must suffer imprisonment "UNTIL THE FINE IS PAID"—same section.

We cannot find room to say more at present on this project of the Administration. Our readers will now read and judge for themselves—they will see whether this all humbug. And the Administration will hear the voice of the people on this matter like the voice of seven thunders.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

The Negro Procession at Washington.—No man is more unimpassioned, high minded, and honorable than Mr. Nicholas, the Senator of Louisiana. The following letter from his pen appears in the New Orleans Courier of the 10th instant:

"WASHINGTON CITY, MAY 3, 1840.

"DEAR SIR: We had yesterday afternoon a most extraordinary and disgusting spectacle here. About five o'clock, between thirty and forty carts filled with negroes, with a full complement of black marshals mounted on horseback, paraded up and down the Pennsylvania Avenue. This vile pageant, with the words 'hard cider' held up conspicuously to view, passed undisturbed.—We have had several highly exciting party processions among the People of the District this winter, and are on the eve of the great and stupendously gotten up parade at Baltimore; but one would scarcely have expected that, in a slaveholding city, the authorities would have tolerated such an exhibition. I would that you, and, indeed, every citizen of Louisiana, could have witnessed, as I did, this scene; so calculated to gratify the curious, and to awaken deep reflections in the thoughtful.

"Very respectfully,

"ROBERT C. NICHOLAS."

Concurring entirely in the respectable qualities attributed by the Enquirer to the Senator from Louisiana, we are surprised that he should have fallen into the error of committing to the press so solemn an objurgation on an occurrence which we are sure he would not have considered worthy of notice had he taken the trouble to inform himself correctly about it; or, at least, if offended, his indignation would have taken a different direction. We took some pains to inquire into the matter ourselves, and to restore the mind of Mr. Nicholas and tranquilize the nerves of the editor of the Enquirer, we will briefly state what this "odious," "hard-cider," "fanatic gratifying," "reflection-awakening pageant" was.

On the day when, by the laws of George[illegible]town, the owners of public carts take out their yearly licenses, it is customary for the carters to parade through the town with their useful vehicles; and accordingly, on the first Saturday in May last, after the reneal of the licenses, the negro carmen formed their usual procession. A couple of worthy but over-zealous locofoco citizens of Georgetown, however, thought it a good opportunity for playing off a piece of waggery on the Whigs of Washington, whose recent great meetings just then made the opposite party rather sore. These worthy gentlemen, as we learn, furnished the cavalcade with the "odious hard-cider" flag, and ordered them to extend their march into the city, which they did some distance down Pennsylvania avenue. Whether the "authorities tolerated," or even saw, the procession we cannot say; but, so far from passing "undisturbed," as Mr. Nicholas seems, it was violently arrested in its career by a number of Whig young men, many of the poor, dumb carmen greatly frightened, and the "pageant" broken up, dispersed, and driven back whence it came. And this is the mighty matter about which the honorable Senator, if the above alleged extract be not a forgery, has thought fit to transmit a grave and formal despatch to Louisiana. Had "*every* citizen *of* that State witnessed the spectacle," as Mr. Nicholas wishes that they could have done, their only feeling would have been that of pity for the poor negroes who had been led into a scrape that cost them so dear.—*National Intelligencer.*

Charlotte:

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1840.

The People's Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

J. M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. H. HARRISON, of Ohio.

One Presidential Term—the integrity of Public Servants—the safety of the Public Money, and the general good of the PEOPLE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

Whig Electoral Ticket.

1st District.	Col. CHARLES MCDOWELL, of Burke.	
2d	"	Gen. JAMES WELLBORN, of Wilkes.
3d	"	DAVID RANSOUR, of Lincoln.
4th	"	DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Rowan.
5th	"	JAMES MEBANE, of Caswell.
6th	"	Hon. ABRAM RENCHER, of Chatham.
7th	"	JOHN B. KELLY, of Moore.
8th	"	Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
9th	"	CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
10th	"	Col. H. G. RUFFIN, of Franklin.
11th	"	WM. W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
12th	"	JOSIAH COLLINS, of Washington.
13th	"	JAMES W. BRYAN, of Carteret.
14th	"	DANIEL B. BAKER, of New Hanover.
15th	"	

The list is not yet complete but will be in a very few weeks.

☞We understand that a report has been put in circulation that we refused to publish Dr. Fox's reply to Mr. Pyron on account of its personalities. *We pronounce the report to be false!* Dr. Fox never brought any reply for publication, and if he has given circulation to this report we inform h[illegible] shall not make us his scape[illegible] to get out of an unplea[illegible]in: We understand th[illegible] that we had published a f[illegible] we stated that we "could prove he applied to a gentleman to get up a petition in opposition to a division of the county." Why did he not call upon us for our author? For the very obvious reason that he knew it was true.

☞The following extract of a letter written by Mr. Calhoun in 1835, has been brought to light by a correspondent of the Charleston Courier. In this letter Mr. Calhoun rejoices at the victory achieved at that time over the *President's nominee* by the Whigs of Maryland. Now he is in favor of elevating that same nominee for a second term—yet Mr. Calhoun has not changed, Oh, no! not he!! Who has changed then? How the mighty is fallen!

From the Charleston Courier.

JOHN C. CALHOUN REJOICING AT A HARRISON VICTORY.

In 1835, the Whigs of Maryland achieved a glorious victory under the Harrison flag. In consequence the Whigs gave a grand festival. Among a large number of distinguished gentlemen, Mr. Calhoun was invited to attend; to which invitation he sent the following answer:

"FORT HILL, 4th Nov., 1835.

"Gentlemen: The mail of yesterday brought me your note of the 21st ult., inviting me, in the name of the citizens of Baltimore, opposed to the President's nominating his successor, to attend a festival to be given on the 11th inst., in honor of the late triumph in Maryland by those opposed to the Executive nominee. The great distance, and the shortness of the time, put it out of my power to attend. No one can look with greater alarm than I do, on the attempt of the Chief Magistrate to appoint his successor. Should it succeed, open and undisguised as it is, and *resting, as it almost exclusively does, on the avowed subserviency of the nominee to the will of the President*, WITHOUT THOSE HIGH QUALIFICATIONS AND SERVICES, ON HIS PART, CALCULATED TO COMMAND THE REGARD OF THE PEOPLE, OR TO FIT HIM FOR THE DUTIES OF THE HIGH OFFICE TO WHICH HE ASPIRES, it would afford *conclusive* proof of the *consummation of Executive usurpation*, over the other *departments* of the *Government*, and the *Constitution* and *liberty* of the *People*.

Entertaining these views, *I regard with pleasure* the *decided victory* achieved by Maryland in the late election over the *President's nominee*, and, of course, over Executive dictation. It is the more honorable to the State, *placed* as she is so *near* the *focus* of *influence* and *corruption*, while others more remote and less exposed, have yielded such ready obedience to the rod of power. Her victory cannot but have an *important* bearing, in *deciding the present struggle favorably to the cause of liberty*; but a regard to truth compels me to say, that, in my opinion, whatever may be the result of the *pending contest between the People* and the President, the time must come, and that far sooner than it is anticipated, when *Executive influence and power will forever silence the popular* voice, unless, indeed, the *friends of liberty and free institutions, shall zealously and honestly unite in a common effort to eradicate the causes which have given such extraordinary power and influence to the Executive Department of the Government. They may be almost traced to the same origin, the fiscal action of the Government.*

While millions upon millions are heaped up in the Treasury, beyond the *expenditures of this, the most extravagant* of all administrations, constituting an immense fund to set on the cupidity of the mercenary, and to unite in one solid and compact band all, in and out of office, who prefer their own advancement to the public good; any attempt to arrest the progress of power and corruption, must end in disappointment and failure."

FROM THE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER.

Mr. Holton, Sir. I believe George Washington the best character that has ever been in our country, and yet few have seem to follow him. Washington prayed most devoutly to the Almighty for aid and protection, not only for himself, but for the government and for the people.—He was humble and diffident, and conscious of a want of ability to discharge the important duties devolving upon him aright. After his first election to the Presidency, and while on his way to the Presidential chair (then in New York) he declared "That he felt like a poor culprit going to the place of execution." Behold the modesty, and heaven born principles that influenced his heart. Among the many amiable traits of his character, that of cultivating a spirit of unity among the people, stands most prominent. To effect this object, he labored almost incessantly to point out the danger of factions and party spirit among the people. I shall give an extract from his Farewell Address to the people of the United States on this all important subject:

"I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the State with particular reference to the founding them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally. This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists *under different shapes in all governments*, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worse enemy.—The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by a spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which, in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and, sooner or later, the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation on the ruins of public liberty. Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind, (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight,) the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party, are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it. It serves always to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosities of one part against another; foments occasional riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

"There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This, within certain limits, is probably true; and, in governments of a monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for *every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it.* A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent it bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume."

Mr. Holton, I cannot discover any similarity in the spirit and conduct of the present leaders of parties, and that manifested by the immortal Washington. Sir, I fear that we are verging fast towards that dreadful acme, when the fire of party spirit shall begin to consume. For I tell you, Sir, I have heard it proposed, that it would be right to enter into a league, to support no man in his calling, how laudable soever his profession may be, if he is of a different party in politics. And I have lately seen a shyness between those who would be very friends, were it not for political jealousies. Dear Sir, what will the end of these things be? A few more years will tell the doleful story, of a once happy people, torn to pieces by factions and political phrensy. Sir, is that noble faculty of cogitation, that God has given us above the brutes, lying dormant. Can we not learn a useful lesson from the history of other nations and the wholesome counsels of our departed sages. Sir, as a nation, we have become exceedingly proud and profligate, trusting too much in an arm of flesh. And it is necessary that we should be humbled and brought to know that we are but men and that we have no right to prescribe each other for opinion's sake. Sir, as I have said on a former occasion so I say again, that the high political excitement in our country, is kept up in part, by the whole fraternity of Editors of political Journals. Is it not astonishing to see the partial quotations and misrepresentations in some of the public prints of the day.—And all for political effect. And, not a few of the causes of our divisions, are attributable to the conduct of the candidates, who have been before the people for the various offices of trust and honor within their gift. Almost every street and every lane and every stump, has been made an unholy rostrum, where speeches have been delivered, tending directly or indirectly to alienate the people from each other. Sir, I have not the most distant idea, of stemming the mighty tornado which is now sweeping over our country and blighting the friendship and harmony of the people. But I have done what I felt to be my duty. And now pray that the Almighty God may incline the people to think seriously on the consequences of our divisions, and avert the punishment due to us for our follies.

But if the leaders of the people are still disposed to keep up the excitement and think that good will ultimately result from it, I advise them to invert the aphorism of our Fathers and write in large capitals on our flags, Divided we stand, united we fall.

J. WENTZ.

May 9th, 1840.

[We give place to the above communication of our friend Wentz—and we confess he writes like a *true* Patriot, but we are sorry to say that his actions are quite different. He is in our opinion as stiff-necked a Loco Foco as any in the county. We consider Washington a sage, and had the American People given heed to his paternal instructions we would not have now to point to a state of things heart-rending to the patriot, of brothers disposed, from party-mad prejudices, to form leagues to proscribe those who differ with them in politics. This is the natural consequence, in our opinion, springing from the election of Gen. Jackson, whereas the example of proscription, and which has been pursued by the "*follower in his footsteps.*"]

☞We have received the first Number of a new paper called "*The Yorkville Compiler*," printed at Yorkville, S. C. by J. E. Grist, at $2. It is neutral in politics.

JOHN H. WHEELER has written a letter to the Standard, justifying his outlay of the public funds to a large amount, for the purchase of Trees, shrubbery, &c. wherewith to adorn the Mint at Charlotte. He justifies himself by saying that the Capitol at Washington has received such a benefit, and why not the Mint? His masters have done so and why not he? Stanly in Congress objected to the allowance and against him is the Col. indignant. He alleges that Stanly opposed his accounts for political effect in Virginia. That is a capital idea for the Col. indeed, and he retorts by saying that Congress buys snuff, &c. The superintendent proves then that he is justifiable, because the Democratic Congress has bought trees and snuff, and because a Democratic President, has shrubs, trees, a Gardener, &c. He says if he erred it was an error of *Patriotism*. Would it not have been more patriotic and *Democratic*, to have dispensed with these refreshing *dignified* shades and odorous herbs, at least until the Treasury was threatened with a surplus? A shade is a fine thing for an office-holder, but only think of the burning sunshine, the hard-working *Democrats* must endure before an empty Treasury is filled. Now is not *democracy*, that is *shaded* Democracy, a fine, a very fine thing?—*Whig Banner.*

MR. FISHER—STATE RIGHTS.

We heard a sensible old gentleman remark the other day, in a public meeting in Mr. Fisher's district, that he was struck with one very strong difference between Mr. Fisher's professions and acts. He had carefully read Mr. Fisher's speech in Congress upon the New Jersey contested election case, wherein he made professions of the deepest devotion to the doctrine of State Rights. In the face of these professions, the old gentleman remarked, Mr. Fisher had voted, in his place in Congress against the legally recognized right of a State to make and enforce its own rules to govern the election of its representatives—which was far from being the most inconsiderable of the rights of the States.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

AMOS KENDALL'S ADDRESS.

This explanatory, jesuitical, confidential Administration document, is more anti-Republican in its character, than any ever ushered forth to the American People. It speaks rebellion against their rights and powers, in case of Harrison's election. As this event is now certain, we say to Amos —"Let slip the dogs of war and cry havoc." Gen. Harrison has defended the rights of the people too often, to be intimidated by a Dutch Chief, or his unprincipled allies; and Mr. Kendall's violent language will only tend to nerve the sons of freedom in their attempt to rescue the Constitution from the plundering party who have, for the last ten years, disregarding all obligations, sought to subvert the liberties of the people.—"Cease viper, you bite against a file!"—you are a "toothless tiger," and your violent denunciation of honest men will recoil with ten fold violence upon the heads of your associates, equally reckless with yourself.—*Rel. Register.*

SCENE AT THE LOG CABIN.

On Saturday, the steamboat Pennsylvania, on her way from Pittsburg to the falls of St. Anthony, with a large company of gentlemen and ladies on board, and a company of U. S. troops bound to Fort Leavenworth, stopped at the North Bend, in order that the company might pay their respects to General Harrison. The gentlemen on board waited on the General, bearing the compliments of the ladies, whom the inclemency of the weather prevented from leaving the boat. The General, with all the gallantry of the old soldier, and the old school in which he was educated, waited on the ladies in the boat, and was greeted by the welcome notes of the band of music on board, and the liveliest demonstrations of enthusiasm on the part of the whole company. He took leave of them after a most agreeable stay of about a half an hour, the whole uniting in giving him three cheers, as the boat left the banks of the North Bend.—*Cincinnati Repub.*

ECONOMY! A CHEAP PORTICO!

Judge Saunders voted when in the House of Representatives of the U. States, for a proposition appropriating $26,000 for *finishing* the North Portico of the President's House. (See Journal House 1823–4, page 312.) Of the North Carolina Delegation, only Messrs. Burton and Vance voted with Judge S. all the others voting in the negative. The proposition was rejected by a majority of 50, a good ground to infer they considered it uncalled for, and extravagant. $26,000 to finish a Portico! How many comfortable *houses* would this build for the honest farmers! The Judge must have been following in *anticipation*, the footsteps of the "Great Follower."—*Ral. Register.*

A subscription paper has been presented to each of the Clerks in the General Post-Office Department drawing a salary of a certain amount; and they have been requested to put down their names for six copies of the Extra Globe at five dollars!—Every body is aware that although this modest application is quietly made as a request, it will operate as a mandate, to be disobeyed at the peril of dismissal from office. The same system will be pursued towards all the officers and agents of Government throughout the land. A general tax is to be levied to increase the resources of the paper, and pay for the services of an ex member of the Cabinet.—*Madisonian.*

FROM THE LEXINGTON (KY.) INTELLIGENCER.

FACTS FROM HISTORY.

We take great pleasure in presenting to our readers the following extracts of two *Original Documents* now in our possession, which were found among the papers of the late Governor Scott of Kentucky, and politely handed to us by a highly respectable gentleman of this city, who is connected to our late gallant Governor by marriage.—Those who have seen the Declaration of Independence, (and what American has not?) will instantly recognize the handwriting of Benjamin Harrison, Esq., one of the signers of that sacred instrument, affixed to his letter to General Scott, which we now copy. This letter *proves a fact*, of which we were not before apprised, that Gen. William Henry Harrison first entered the services of his country as a PRIVATE SOLDIER.

Extract of a letter from Benj. Harrison Esq., to Major Charles Scott, dated

"OCTOBER 10, 1793.

"*Dear Sir*:—And now, before I take my leave, permit me to tell you, my son, a youth of nineteen years of age, I have sent forward in the character of a private soldier under Captain Rollins. His youth and inexperience, I make no doubt, will stand in need of your friendship, therefore, I pray you, *teach him the duties of his station*, and if any accident should happen to him, pay some attention to him.

"Your obedient and humble serv't,

"BENJ. HARRISON."

It seems that young Harrison's merits soon caused his promotion by Gen. Washington, as will appear from the following extract of Gen. Wayne's general orders, dated

"HEAD QUARTERS,
"Greeneville, Dec. 28, 1793.

"The Commander-in-chief also requests Major Mills, Captains Butler and De Butts, Lieutenant Harrison and Doctor Scott, to accept of his best thanks for their voluntary aid and services upon this occasion."

FROM THE MADISONIAN.

It appears by a public document printed by Congress in January, 1838, that at a large number of seaports the expenses of collection exceeded the revenue, and that at some the expenses were large and the receipts absolutely nothing! At thirty-four seaports during the year 1837, and I suppose it is worse now, $227,365 60 were paid out of the public Treasury to custom-house officers alone, over and above the entire amount of revenue collected by them! This is exclusive of defalcations, as shown by the Secretary of the Treasury himself. Take a few examples:

District.	*Officers salary, expenses, &c.*	*Whole am't revenue collected.*
Passamaquoddy, Maine,	$26,113 73	$6,665 95
Wiscasset, do.	16,725 24	3,642 62
Waldoborough, do.	19,103 43	734 41
Edgarton, Massachusetts,	26,446 67	1,299 85
Barnstable, do.	26,126 16	6,233 51
Ipswich do.	1,244 05	12 02
Newport, Rhode Island,	20,263 78	9,430 03
New London, Connecticut,	4,013 64	1 19
Erie, Pennsylvania,	3,609 27	150 66
Perth Amboy, N. Jersey,	3,167 56	544 37
Annapolis, Maryland,	2,002 79	164 75
St. Mary's, do.	1,336 49	1 35
Rappahannock, Virginia,	2,151 53	1,822 90
Ocracoke, N. Carolina,	2,607 29	80 61
Hardwick, Georgia,	454 21	nothing!
Sunbury, do.	530 00	nothing!
St. Augustine, Florida,	1,402 56	nothing!
St. Johns, do.	1,578 13	nothing!
Michillimacinac, Michigan,	1,834 60	411 01

PENNSYLVANIA.

A great meeting of the friends of Harrison and Reform was held at West Alexandria, on the 21st ult. From 8 to 10,000 persons were present.

The U. S. Gazette says that the *great* Tory meeting at Philadelphia was a failure, there being only 1200 or 2000 persons present after progidious efforts to get up a meeting. Among the flags displayed on the occasion, were some from the U. S. Arsenal, belonging to the "U. S. Infantry." Richard Rush, the first man that ever wore the black cockade, was a leader at the meeting.—*Fay. Observer.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

Ten thousand people, friends of Harrison, assembled at Greenfield, on the 13th ult.

No wonder that such meetings as these should excite the ire of the Tory Editors, and that the people should be threatened with "bloodshed" for thus peaceably assembling together to take measures for a redress of grievances. It is high time that we had those in power who could look without fear and without threatenings, upon such assemblages.—*ib.*

HUMBUG.

On the eleventh day of May, inst., Mr. Benton, complaining in the Senate that officers and contractors had been induced to exchange gold received from the Government for Bank paper which they paid out, among other things said, as appears by the Globe—"As to contractors, they stood in a relation to the Government, a little different from officers. It might be, in consequence of the disclosures now made, (the fact that they had sold the gold received from the U. S., and received paper of the Bank of the U. S. which they paid out,) that a clause would be inserted in future contracts, requiring the contractors to pay out the hard money received from the Government." Now we charge the fact to be, and stand ready to prove it, that Mr. Benton has sold the gold which he received this session of Congress, to the amount of 10 and 11 hundred dollars at one time, for depreciated paper money, which he calls filthy rags, pocketing the premium of 10 per cent. at that time, and thus doing the very thing which he denounces in a government officer or contractor.—*Madisonian.*

A Sign.—A back woodsman of the Far West who keeps a "Traveller's Rest," has this announcement inscribed over the clap board door of his Log Cabin:

We have in store for Travellers,—
Oats and chops for the horse; and for the rider,
Hog, hominny and hard cider.
The politics of Harrison
Rules this little garrison.
Those of Van Buren
Is beyond all endurin'.

The people will certify to the truth of this declaration of the honest pioneer in good season.

Marrying by Wholesale.—A curious ceremony took place at the Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois in Paris, where three brothers married three sisters. The same service did for the whole party.

ANOTHER WHIG VICTORY.

W. W. Seaton, Esq. one of the Editors of the "Intelligencer," has been elected Mayor of the City of Washington, for the ensuing two years, by 304 majority. He was the regular Whig candidate. This "hearding the Lion in his den" speaks well for the citizens of Washington, and the result is another significant indication of the progress of correct principles.

BORN A VETERAN.

"I am a veteran in the cause of democracy. I was born so, and have lived so."—*Mr. Grundy's speech at the V. B. Convention.*

Reading the above brought to my recollection an anecdote, said to have occurred in Tennessee. A braggadocia offered himself a candidate for the Legislature, and as is the custom in the country, he was addressing the people, and speaking largely for himself, when all at once he paused, raised himself on his toes, and bawled out, "I am a democrat. I sucked democracy from my mother's breast." An old soldier who stood near him, and who knew all about the matter, responded as quick as thought, "It is well you did not suck your daddy, for he was a tory." Q.—*Madisonian.*

From Central America.—Late and very interesting letters from Mr. Stephens have been received, one or more of which we hope to obtain for the gratification of our readers. At the time of writing, Mr. Stephens and his companion Mr. Catherwood were at Gautemala, having returned from Nicaragua, and were just on the eve of setting out for Palenque. He describes the political condition of the country as horrible beyond expression. There is nothing like a goverenment, and not the shadow of protection for life or property, except what can be afforded by the strong arm. The factions are so nearly balanced in power that scarcely a week passes without a local revolution; and at each temporary triumph there is a dreadful scene of murder and pillage. One instance, Mr. Stephens mentions, in which a military leader of some note, whose name our informant could not remember, was shot down as he was quietly riding along the street; and military executions, without trial of any kind, were of frequent occurrence.

We understand that after visiting Palenque, and devoting ample time to the exploration of its stupendous ruins, Mr. Stephens will return to the United States, as there is not the slightest prospect of his being able to accomplish any thing in his diplomatic character so total is the anarchy prevailing.—*N. Y. Express.*

A Loco foco Representative in Massachusetts, gave as a reason for voting against the board of Education at the last session of the Legislature, "that as soon as the people got learning, they all turned Whigs." The same man on the day of his election, when he returned home from the town meeting, told his wife he was elected "*legislate to Congress.*"

☞In the hurry of getting ready for Press last week, we omitted [illegible]knowledge the receipt of our fee for the Hymeneal notice inserted.

Republican Whig Ticket.

☞At the solicitation of his friends JAMES W. OSBORNE, Esq., has consented to become a candidate to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the next Legislature in the Senate.

☞At the solicitation of his friends W. F. DAVIDSON, Esq., has consented to become a candidate to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the next Legislature in the House of Commons.

☞At the solicitation of his friends J. T. DRAFFIN, Esq., has consented to become a candidate to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the next Legislature in the House of Commons.

☞At the solicitation of his friends, ELI STEWART, Esq., has consented to become a Candidate to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the next Legislature in the House of Commons.

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—JUNE 3.

Brandy, Peach,	40 a 54	Feathers,	30 a 40
do Apple,	37 a 42	Iron,	5½ a 6
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Molasses,	33 a 34
Beeswax,	23 a 23	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,	7 a 12½
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf & Lump,	16 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8	Salt,	75 a 80
do Bagging,	16 a 20	do in sacks,	22½ a 25
Corn,	60 a 63	Wheat,	80 a
Flaxseed,	90 a 91	Whiskey,	35 a 37½
Flour,	84 a 85	Wool,	15 a 16

CHERAW—MAY 29.

Bacon,	8 a 10	Iron,	6½ a 6¾
Beeswax,	20 a 23	Lard,	11 a 12½
Bagging,	18 a 25	Molasses,	40 a 45
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oats,	54 a 60
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Rice,	95 a 6
Cotton,	5 a 8½	Sugar,	8 a 12½
Corn,	62½ a	Salt, in sacks,	82½ a 2½
Flour,	a 95½	do bushel,	87½ a 91
Feathers,	45 a 50	Tallow,	a 12½

CAMDEN—MAY 30.

Bacon,	8 a 12	Iron, Swedes,	6 a 6½
Bale Rope,	10 a 14	do English,	5 a 8
Bagging,	18 a 25	Molasses,	45 a 56
Butter,	15 a 25	Oats,	45 a 50
Cotton,	5 a 8	Sugar,	10 a 13
Coffee,	14 a 16	Salt, in sack,	82½ a
Corn,	62 a 68	do. bulk,	81 a 1½
Flour,	4 a 4½	Tallow,	10 a 12½

COLUMBIA—JUNE 4.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 27	Corn,	70 a 75
Bale Rope,	10 a 13	Oats,	50 a 62
Bacon, round,	10 a 12	Iron, Swedes,	96 a 7
Butter, country,	15 a 20	do English,	95 a 6
Cotton,	5 a 9½	Lard,	10 a 12
Mackerel,	820 a 12	Molasses, Cuba	40 a 50
Flour, country,	95 a 6	do. N. O.	50 a 56

CHARLESTON—MAY 30.

Bacon,	8½ a 14	Lard,	10½ a 11
Bagging, Hemp	18 a 22	Mackerel, No. 1	13 a 14
do Tow	12 a 16	do No. 2	11 a 13
Bale Rope,	8 a 11½	do No. 3	8 a 8½
Cotton, upland	7½ a 8¾	Nails, cut,	7½ a 7¾
Coffee,	9 a 11½	Rice,	83½ a 93¾
Corn,	50 a 54	Salt, sacks,	81½ a 00
Flour,	00 a 00	do bulk	00 a 00
Iron, Russia,	5½ a 00	do T. Island	30 a 00
do Swedes,	5 a 00	Sugars,	5 a 10
Molasses, Cuba	21 a 23	Loaf and Lump	14 a 17
do N. O.	27 a 29	Teas,	45 a 91½

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

It is curious that, in making important appointments, the Administration chooses always men who have been opposed by the People. John M. Niles, who has four times been beaten for Governor of Connecticut by an immense majority, is chosen for Postmaster General; and Churchill C. Cambreleng, the man who declared that the sub-Treasury should be established "in spite of all hallucination" of the People, after being beaten as a candidate for Congress, has been selected as a Minister to Russia. The man whom the People would not trust to represent a single city at home, the President has trusted to represent the whole nation at the Court of the largest empire of the world. Such is the practice of that party which professes so much respect for the People.—It is but a specimen of the inconsistency which characterizes the whole course of the Administration.—*Providence Journal.*

Our Whig members of Congress, though insulted by the outrageous proceedings of the House, and not encouraged as they had a right to expect they would be, by their friends at home, have nevertheless persevered, and proved, as we learn about 300 illegal votes—enough to place them all in their seats, without counting the frauds in South Amboy, Milville, Saddle River and Sussex, all of which have been fully proved. Glad, indeed, are we that they did not take counsel of their feelings, and throw up in indignation at first and fall into the trap set for them by Wall, Vroom and their wily coadjutors.—*New Jersey "Freedonian."*

Political Ship News.—The following is from the marine report of the New Orleans Bee of the 1st instant. It is worth something for its novelty, as well as for the information which it gives of the progress of the good cause among the hardy boatmen of the West: "Steamboat North Star, (from Cincinnati,) passed 180 flat boats and 21 rafts with Tippecanoe signals hoisted, and 3 flats and 1 raft for Kinderhook."

The chaste Dr. Duncan, abolition, locofoco representative in Congress, from Ohio, says: "the powers of hell cannot prevent the re-election of Martin Van Buren."—Well, we have no doubt the Dr. speaks by authority, but as opposition to the little magician has never been looked for from the infernal regions, the Dr. hazards little in making this assertion.—*Wilm. Advertiser.*

A large Harrison meeting was held, at Savannah, on the 6th instant, at which the Hon. John M. Berrien presided. Addresses were delivered on the occasion by the Chairman, George R. Camming, Esq., and Judge Law.

A Harrison and Tyler meeting was held in Glynn county, Ga., on the 4th instant.—*Char. Courier.*

Sub-Treasury Whigs.—The Cincinnati Gazette says: "We have a few of these persons in this city, among our personal friends, and we believe that the following paragraph from the Louisville Journal describes their case exactly:

"I am in favor of the sub-treasury," said a worthy old gentleman of this city the other day, 'but I shall vote for General Harrison. I go for the sub treasury, *but I want an honest man to superintend it.*"

A fat Office.—It appears from Document No. 141, of the present session of Congress, that the fees of Benjamin F. Butler, U. S. District Attorney at New York, *for the year 1839, were $28,009 07!!*—*Liberal "spoils."*

A Tremendous Explosion.—We learn from the St. Louis Bulletin that, on Sunday evening, the 10th instant, about 9 o'clock, an out building of the St. Louis Arsenal, situated about two miles below the city, blew up. In the building there were about 100,000 cartridges, all of which, together with the house, were completely demolished. In an adjacent building there was an immense quantity of gunpowder, which was only saved by the cool and intrepid conduct of the soldiers. The loss is estimated at about $10,000—supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

THE SAILOR AND THE ACTRESS.

"When I was a poor girl," said the British Duchess of St. Albans, "working very hard for my thirty shillings a week, I went down to Liverpool during the holydays, where I was always kindly received. I was to perform in a piece something like those pretty little affecting dramas they get up now at our minor theatres, and in my character I represented a poor, friendless orphan girl, reduced to the most wretched poverty. A heartless tradesman prosecutes the sad heroine for a heavy debt, and insists on putting her in prison, unless some one will be bail for her. The girl replies, 'Then I have no hope—I have not a friend in the world.' 'What! will no one be bail for you to save you from prison?' asks the stern creditor. 'I have told you that I have not a friend on earth,' was my reply. But, just as I was uttering the words, I saw a sailor in the upper gallery springing over the railing, letting himself down from one tier to another, until he bounded clear over the orchestra and foot-lights, and placed himself beside me in a moment. 'Yes, you shall have our friend, at least, my poor young woman,' said he, with the greatest expression in his honest sun burnt countenance, 'I will go bail for you to any amount. And as for you, (turning to the frightened actor,) if you don't bear a hand and shift your moorings, you lubber, it will be worse for you when I come athwart your bows.'—Every creature in the house rose; the uproar was perfectly indescribable; peals of laughter, screams of terror, cheers from his tawny messmates in the gallery, preparatory scrapings of violins in the orchestra, and, amidst the universal din, there stood the unconscious cause of it, sheltering me, 'the poor distressed young woman,' and breathing defiance and destruction against my entire persecutor. He was only persuaded to relinquish his care of me by the manager's pretending to arrive and rescue me, with a profusion of theatrical banks notes."

THE BOOK JASHER.

It is with pleasure that I now call the attention to the American publication of the Book of Jasher, or referred to in Joshua and Second Samuel, which, after several years negotiation with the owner and translator of the work in England, I have succeeded in obtaining.

There are many books named in the Old Testament, which are now missed among the missing books, or books supposed to have been lost amidst the many revolutions which have occurred in Judea. These books are not included in the Jewish Canons, and it is questionable whether there are any missing of what were considered as canonical from inspired writers; for, when the works enumerated in the Bible could not be found after the most diligent search, the inference was, that the names applied to other books, or that they were different versions of the same work.

Long prior to the destruction of Jerusalem, the Jews had established themselves in various parts of Spain and Italy; they traded to the bay of Gibraltar, as historians affirm in the earliest periods of history; and Basnage mentions that in Sagunto, a town in Spain, a tombstone was discovered, bearing the following in the Hebrew language: —"*This is the tomb of Adoniram, an officer of King Solomon, who came to collect the tribute, and died the day &c.*" There can be no doubt that Spain, probably France and Italy, were tributary to Solomon. It is however, certain, that the Jews carried with them into Spain, on their dispersion, an immense number of manuscripts and sacred rolls, where they remained many years, and were in the eleventh century, placed in their great college at Cordova, and from thence were conveyed to Venice on the first discovery of printing. The printer's Hebrew preface to Jasher, shows that it was a painful transcript from a very old and almost illegible Hebrew record, and printed by and with the consent of the great consistory of Rabins at Venice, who alone had the power of publishing such works from the Hebrew records as they deemed authentic. From the Venice edition of Jasher, another edition was many years subsequently published in Leuberg, in Gallicia. Both editions, in Hebrew, are now in my possession; and the Royal Asiatic Society, having found a copy of Jasher in Calcutta, gave orders to have it translated; which orders was countermanded when it was ascertained that considerable progress had been made in England in this translation.

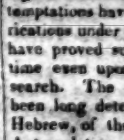
Without giving it to the world as a work of Divine inspiration, or assuming the responsibility to say that it is not an inspired book, I have no hesitation in proclaiming it a work of great antiquity and interest, and a work that is entitled, even regarding it as a literary curiosity, to a great circulation among those who take pleasure in studying the Scriptures.

M. M. NOAH.

New York, April, 1840.

The Book of Jasher.—Translated from the Hebrew. New York, Noah & Gould. 1840.—This remarkable book, which is twice referred to in the Old Testament, has caused much literary disturbance. It being a desideratum in biblical literature, the temptations have been great to produce fabrications under the title, and some of these have proved successful in imposing for a time even upon men of learning and research. The impositions however have been long detected, and another copy, in Hebrew, of the work has been discovered. A translation of it was commenced by order of the Asiatic Society, but upon learning that the work we now notice was in progress, that translation was discontinued. This has been most carefully examined by persons conversant with the original language, and it has received from them very high praise both for the fidelity and the vigor of the translation. To those who may not happen to be acquainted with the nature of the book, we would state that it is a bible *history* from the creation of the world to the death of Joshua; it has never been deemed a canonical book, but yet one of high authority; in no instance contradicting the Old Testament text, but in some particulars amplifying where the bible has slightly touched. It is therefore an important adjunct to the biblical library, and no mean assistant to the biblical student.—It removes several apparent discrepancies in the sacred text, assists in enforcing very early traditions, by showing weighty co temporary existences, and by collating the bible, this work, and Josephus, together, the latter two of course being but notes as it were to the former, a service will be done to the religious as well as to the antiquarian world, the value of which cannot easily be calculated. We earnestly recommend the work to general perusal, and in fact have little doubt that the nature of it will commend itself. That there are many interpolations and certain extravagancies in this copy there is no doubt, and as an apocryphal work it must be considered; but if it were only for its chronological merit it must be always interesting.—[*Albion.*

JAMES WOOD, of Philadelphia, the murderer of his daughter, [acquitted upon trial on the ground of insanity,] has been delivered by the Court of Oyer and Terminer of that city into the custody of his bail. The penaltry of the bail bond is $6,000, and the sureties are justified in upwards of $18,000. It is stated in the Philadelphia Ledger "that he is now on his way to a distant part of the Union, in company with one of his bail."



Runaway

FROM the subscriber, living in Charlotte, on Thursday evening, the 28th ult., a bound girl by the name of *Sarah Caroline Phillips*, about 14 years of age. She had on when she went away a dark calico frock and a green calash. A reward of one cent will be given for her apprehension, but no thanks. All persons are forewarned not to harbor or employ said girl, as I am determined to put the law to force against all who may do so.

MARY PORTER.

June 3, 1840. 43p

WANTED, A negro man. Enquire of the Printer.

June 3, 1840.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1840.

Dr. D. E. Dobbin } Original Attachment.
vs.
Edward B. Potts.

Levied on a Negro Girl named Esther.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of April, A. D. 1840.

B. OATES, *C. M. C.*

Price adv. $5]. 44p

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1840.

Margaret A. Dunlap } Petition for Dower.
vs.
The Heirs at Law of John J. Dunlap, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George H. Dunlap, one of the Heirs at Law of said dec'd. is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of April, A. D. 1840.

B. OATES, *C. M. C.*

Price adv. $5] 44p

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1840.

David Parks and Jennings B. Kerr } Petition to be released from securityship.
vs.
Jas. A. Carnes, Guardian of John N. Nesbit and Mary A. Nesbit.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the defendant appears at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of April, A. D. 1840.

B. OATES, *C. M. C.*

Price adv. $5] 44p

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Monday last, the 11th instant, from the subscriber, living at Bell Air, Lancaster District, S. C., his apprentice boy named Thomas Blount, about 13 years of age, well grown—no particular marks. He is supposed to be in Mecklenburg or Anson counties, N. C., where he has some relations. Twenty-five Dollars will be given to any person who will deliver said boy to me, together with any information which will lead to the conviction of any person who enticed said boy to elope or to their harboring him, together with half the damages which may be recovered for harboring or enticing him away.

JOHN HARROLD.

May 14, 1840. 43p

HOFFATT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and exciting them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description.—Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened faeces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Distemper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Incipient Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Prices 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffatt's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

T. J. HOLTON,
Charlotte, N. C.

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a good supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to the inhabitants of Mecklenburg and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he has been engaged in this place in the

Manufacturing of Carriages,

and assures them that the work, as heretofore, shall be finished on the most improved and durable plans. Those in want of Carriages would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

All ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and on moderate terms.

CARTER CRITTENDEN.

April 10, 1840. 29tf

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL
PAINTING.
Paper Hanging, Glazing and Gilding.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his services in the above business to the citizens of this village and the surrounding country. He flatters himself from his long experience in business, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may encourage him. He has in his employ several hands, who will enable him to despatch large

Jobs of Painting

at short notice. His prices are as low as any other workman; and he will furnish Paints, Oils, &c. and do work as low as he can possibly afford it, if required to do so by his employers. As he is determined to do his work well, he solicits a share of public patronage. Letters directed to him at Charlotte, N. C. to the care of Col. M. W. Alexander or at Chesterville, to the care of Mr. McClure, will be punctually attended to.

I. W. THOMPSON.

April 3, 1840. 27tf

N. B. All kinds of *Job Printing* neatly executed and at short notice.

PROPOSALS for issuing a Periodical in the City of Raleigh, which will be exclusively devoted to polite Literature and Science, entitled THE EMERALD, and to be edited by Hugh McQueen. It has been remarked by an eminent man, whose enlightened and spirited labors for the welfare and glory of North Carolina will form an interesting portion of her future history, "that the character of the country was principally indebted for its elevation and lustre to the reputation of her public men." And perhaps the voice of calm and impartial reason may safely pronounce the decision, that it would be a vain and impracticable attempt to aim at making known the characters of the meritorious citizens of any community without having first imparted to the world a perspicuous and tangible recitation of its resources of Literature and Science. It is a shameful fact, in connection with the history of this State, that she has suffered immense privations of character and fame from the want of a faithful and accessible organ, through which her devoted sons might communicate to the world those biographical incidents and historical and literary fragments which have been garnered up in the *archives* of private affection, and which are so closely associated with the glory of the people. In this respect, we are far in the rear of other States in the Confederacy, which can prefer no just claim to a superior rank over North Carolina on account of the vaster extent of their moral, intellectual, or physical resources. And we cannot surrender the endearing conviction that this State presents an atmosphere sufficiently genial, and a soil sufficiently grateful to sustain, in vigorous prosperity, a journal purely devoted to Literature and Science, until the experiment shall have been fairly made and have proved unsuccessful.

The most prominent features by which the Emerald will be distinguished, will be a persevering effort to rescue from oblivion the numerous facts which would be so peculiarly qualified to give solidity and extension to the web of our history as a State, and which have been rapidly passing beyond our reach, owing to the wasting influence which is exerted by time over both the written and traditional memorials of men; to refresh the recollection to the talents, virtues and services of those patriotic men who acquitted themselves as faithful guardians of the most precious rights and interests of the State, in the period of her infant weakness; to deliver to the world an accurate knowledge of those who have heightened and adorned her character in more recent times; to elicit and circulate the fruits of vigorous and cultivated intellect, through the medium of articles which will be prepared for the Emerald on the subjects of primary interest, both in the circle of the more severe sciences, and in the milder walks of polite literature; and to advance the interests of popular education, by uniformly persevering in the view of those facts, subjects and examples which will be best calculated to exert a salutary influence over the public mind.

For the purpose of placing the literary resources of the Emerald upon a secure and permanent basis of interest and of usefulness, the aid of intelligent and gifted gentlemen has been solicited in advance of its publication; and the assurances which have been received upon this point are such as to justify the anticipation that the enterprise will be sustained by some of the most luminous and popular pens of which the State may boast.—It is also expected that each number of the Emerald will receive a considerable accession to its interest in presenting a sketch of some eminent citizen of North Carolina. And these sketches will be indiscriminately applied to the characters of both the living and the dead.

It will be one of the chief objects of the Editor to regulate the selections which may be made for the paper, by such approved maxims as to render it a vehicle of useful instruction, and to secure some degree of gratification to every class of readers.

A constant effort will be made to guard against that lengthened species of gravity, which may approach the limits of monotony, whilst at the same time the sprightliness of its matter shall not abound in such culpable profusion as to acquire the stamp of levity. The hope is cherished, too, that this periodical will prove equally acceptable to both of the political parties which now divide the population of the Union, in as much as distinguished individuals warmly devoted to each of these classes of men have promised us contributions from their pens; and as every topic which may be even faintly tinctured with the party politics of the times, shall be rigidly and indissibly excluded from the columns of the Emerald.

TERMS.—The Emerald will be published semi-monthly, in quarto form of eight pages, on an imperial sheet of fine paper and handsome type, at four dollars per annum. Pains will be taken to make it equal, in point of mechanical execution, to any similar publication in the Union; and if it is contemplated, in a short time to issue it weekly, should it be found practicable to do so with safety to our own interests and the entertainment afforded to our readers; in which event, the subscription will be increased to five dollars.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 15, 1840.

BLANK WARRANTS for sale at this OFFICE.

Drs. Happoldt & Wallace,

HAVING associated, will attend to the practice of Medicine & Surgery in all their collateral branches. They may be consulted at all times (except when attending professional business,) at their office (formerly occupied by Dr. J. M. Hanckel). Cases requiring consultation shall be attended to without any additional expense.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1840. 13tf

Piedmontese Silk Reel.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of the above reel, offers them now to the Silk Growing Community on as reasonable terms as the article can be procured at the North and equally as good—a specimen may be seen at the subscriber's Shop in the town of Charlotte.—As this is the reel so highly recommended by that well-known friend of the Silk cause, Mr. G. B. Smith, and the only one that has met with general approbation, every person engaging in the Business should immediately provide himself with one and learn to reel silk, thereby adding more than one half to its value.

ORDERS from a distance will meet with punctual attention.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD.

March 16, 1840. 25tf

3000 LBS. heavy country made BACON for sale. Terms Cash.

N. B. TAYLOR.

Feb. 10, 1840. 20tf

Removal in Charlotte.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the good citizens of Mecklenburg county and the public in general, that he has removed his

Carriage Making Establishment

upon his own premises, on Seventh-street, 2 doors below the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he intends carrying on the above business. Gentlemen wanting work in his line would do well to call, for his work shall be done well, and of the best materials, as the times will afford.

All kinds of [illegible] at short notice.

All kinds of [illegible], Horse Shoeing, &c.

[illegible] MITCHELL.

Feb. 4, 1840. [illegible]

N. B. I have on hand, at this time, 6 or 8 handsomely finished Carriages, and one very good Sulkey on the way, [illegible] which I will sell low for Cash or on short [illegible].

Ash Spokes and Poplar Lumber will be taken for work, also Country Produce.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

To the Fashionable Community!

J. & D. JAMISON

HAVING permanently located themselves in Charlotte, as successors to A. Graham, Esq., offer their services as

TAILORS,

to all who may favour them with their patronage. Their known ability and skill in their profession, render it unnecessary to say that they are ready to do the best work in this section of North Carolina. Having been connected with the firm of long and successful experience in the

Art of Cutting,

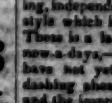
they are prepared to say to the public, that they are determined to let no article of clothing made by them, go from their Shop without being entirely satisfactory to the wearer, so far as cutting and making are concerned.

The business is conducted, for the present, under the firm of Jamisons & Co., in the house hitherto occupied by Mr. Graham.

Charlotte, Jan. 23, 1840. 17tf

CATAWBA RIVER LANDS
For Sale.

THE Home Plantation, belonging to the estate of James Latta, dec'd. containing **320** acres, of good quality, bordering on the river for a mile, with a Dwelling House of large size and in good order, with other out-buildings much better than usual. And the Moore Plantation of **100** acres, of fine land, lying very convenient, a very large proportion of which is best Meadow Land, will be sold together.



—ALSO—

320 acres, known as the Dunn and Prim places, well situated, and with fine meadow ground.—This plantation may be divided to suit purchasers.

For terms apply to the subscriber, who will shew the lands.

RUFUS REID, *Executor.*

Nov. 29, 1839. 11tf

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We warrant the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, June 12, 1839. 45tf

Refer to
J. J. BLACKWOOD, Esq.,
Capt. WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. WILL. H. NEAL.

P. S. All other kind of Commission or other business will have due attention. C. J. O.

WANTED—An Apprentice to the Printing Business. A boy 15 or 16 years of age preferred—of good character.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

Valuable GOLD MINES
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 2 GOLD MINES, situated about five miles North of Charlotte, on the land formerly owned by Thomas McGlure, adjoining and on the same range with the Cappe Mine. The above Mines have been fully tested by experienced Miners, and have proved to be very valuable. For further information, apply to the subscriber, living on the Beaufort road, five miles from Charlotte.

THOMAS JAMISON.

Jan. 13, 1840. 16tf

JOHNSTON IRON,
EQUAL TO ANY IN THE UNION.

THE subscribers (one mile S. E. of the Tuscaroga Ford, on the road leading to Charlotte,) have, and will continue to keep, a large and general assortment of the above article. Those wishing to purchase can be supplied at 3½ mos. Cash.

R. & J. M. WILSON.

Feb. 10, 1840. 20tf

King's Mountain Iron.

THE subscriber will have hereafter a large and general assortment of IRON, of the King's Mountain Iron Company, of superior quality, and suited for Carriage, Waggon Work, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Dec. 10, 1839. 10tf

Cast Iron Gearing, Machinery &c.

The subscriber will receive orders for Cast Irons suitable for Mining Machinery, &c., which will be executed promptly by the King's Mountain Iron Company.

LEROY SPRINGS.

PROSPECTUS OF THE
CAROLINA BEACON,
AND
Metropolitan Guardian.
BY E. S. ZEVELY.

THE world is constantly changing—people are changing, and customs, manners and notions are changing. The arts and sciences are striding ahead in the way of improvement, [illegible] along our mountains, through rivers, and [illegible] mounting obstacle after obstacle with the speed of Hazaqua's steed. In the place of the mean, regularly sheets, called newspapers, which were formerly sent forth, we now see large neatly printed spirited handbills and dailies, on all sides. In the newspaperial world particularly, has the improvement of the age been manifest—and the influence of the newspaper press is daily growing more powerful. Instead of rickety coaches and carts we now dash over land at the rate of [illegible] miles per hour, puffing and smoking along at a fearful rate; and in place of barges and sail boats, we now daily behold steamboats and steam tugs and vessels by the aid of all powerful Steam.

In the newspaperial world, a mighty and wonderful revolution is at hand. It has already shown itself in most of our principal cities—a few sentry papers have caught the storm, and it is gradually gaining ground throughout this entire country. In North Carolina, the [illegible] has not yet shown itself; and the people seem content with the old-fashioned sleepy concerns which are yet published here, devoted to, and their lumbering columns filled with dirty, blackguard, sickening demoralizing politics—because their attention has not yet been directed towards that sprightly, dashing, independent, enterprising, go-ahead modern style which is now astonishing every thing else. There is a lack of steam about most newspapers now-a-days,—they stagnate on the old [illegible] and have not yet adopted modern improvements for dashing ahead. They are "behind the times," and the improvements of the age.

In news-matters, the "Beacon" will be prompt and accurate, giving the cream of every thing that occurs, in a pleasant, condensed shape, without wearying the reader with dull details.

In philosophy and science, we have an experienced assistant—a most sage and erudite personage, whose abilities are unsurpassed, and whose attention will be assiduously directed toward the entertainment and instruction of those who read the Beacon.

In Politics, the Beacon will be truly independent—not neutral, by any means, (understand us) but INDEPENDENT—that is, we will say what we please, neither courting favor nor fearing enmity. We hate the Loco Focos, but we do not like the Whigs better than ourself or the people at large; therefore we choose to go for A. No. 1, and for the people generally in preference to any thing or any body else. As, however, it becomes every good citizen to take some interest, in the political affairs of his country, and in the result of the approaching contest for the Presidency, &c., we shall devote a portion of the several numbers of our paper issued before the election to the consideration of matters and things, men and doings connected therewith. After that, we shall turn our attention more exclusively to literary matters, religion, philosophy, agriculture and the fair sex.

The terms of the paper, subscriptions, advertisements, and all—invariably cash in advance. No exceptions. No credit.

The Beacon will be published every fortnight and forwarded regularly to any part of the United States, Texas, or Canada, by the earliest mail, at the rate of Two Dollars per annum in advance for single copies. Five dollars will pay for three copies, and ten dollars will secure six copies for one year. Twelve copies may be secured for one year, (by clubs of that number of individuals,) by the remission of twenty dollars.

Raleigh, N. C., February, 1840.

Negro for Sale.

FOR Sale, a valuable Negro Girl, about 13 or 14 years old. Terms CASH. Enquire at the Printing Office.

May 26, 1840. 33tf